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Notes on Pet Monkeys





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NOTES ON PET MONKEYS.



NOTES
ON
PET MONKEYS
AND
HOW TO MANAGE THEM.

BY ARTHUR PATTERSON.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.



FROM the time my fingers were big enough to manufacture a fly-cage with a hollowed cork and a few pins, for the benefit of bluebottles, till now, the *Simian* family has had great fascinations for me; and to my little friends with tails, this Series of odd Notes—for they cannot lay claim to a higher title—is respectfully dedicated.

To literary merit this handbook lays no claim whatever—not further, perhaps, than that of being original in matter and theme. All other lines of the “Fancy” have been well threshed out by a number of experienced writers. Monkeys have been overlooked; and for want of a better book to supply its place, this is edged into the gap, and handed over to the fancier, who may overlook its faults in its help.

Whatever credit may be deserving is due to FRANCIS GUY, Esq., of Sudbury, at whose instigation I made close acquaintanceship with quite a colony of monkeys and conceived the idea of scribbling about them.

ARTHUR PATTERSON.

GREAT YARMOUTH.



CONTENTS.

CHAP.	PAGE
I.—INTRODUCTION	9
II.—CLASSIFICATION	17
III.—MONKEYS IN GENERAL	22
IV.—CAGE ITEMS	26
V.—CHOICE OF A MONKEY	45
VI.—PURCHASING A MONKEY.	68
VII.—FEEDING	71
VIII.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT.	78
IX.—AILMENTS	88
X.—CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS	95



NOTES ON PET MONKEYS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

The Monkey as a Pet—Why he becomes Unpopular—A Comical and Entertaining Pet—Monkeys Mentioned in the Bible—The Ancient Egyptians and the Monkey—Monkeys in the Middle Ages—How Monkey-keeping may be made Popular—Habits and Economy of Monkeys in a Wild State—Monkeys Arboreal in Habit—Monkeys and Snakes—A Rare Sight—The Monkey as Food—Exporting Monkeys—Yarns about Monkey-trapping—Native Jam as a Drug.



PERSONS who have a strongly-developed propensity for the keeping of pets, have, in most cases, at some time or other, included a monkey in their list of specialties; but with few exceptions, from some mishap or devilry on the part of the little imp, the fancy in that line has come to an abrupt, and, to the rest of the household, a very welcome termination. Such an innate and irrepressible streak of mis-

chief runs through the whole of a monkey's nature that, except under special circumstances, the animal has become branded as an outlaw in the fancy, few daring to venture a speculation from fear of misadventure, and those few soon tiring from continual realisation of their expectations. Yet, after all, a more comical and entertaining pet cannot possibly be kept, if but under proper control; and you have a fertile source of never-failing drollery at your disposal. Adroitness, agility, restlessness, and mischievous curiosity are their prominent characteristics when in a state of liberty; and in captivity they retain the same, their cunning and comical ways, coupled with inimitable grimace, making them general favourites with the public, especially with the juvenile portion of it.

As pets, monkeys were kept centuries since; and it is recorded in the Books of Chronicles and Kings, that Solomon, among other importations speculated in a quantity of apes, possibly for his menagerie—affording at the time an instance of two extremes meeting! The Egyptians were not slow to appreciate the special qualifications of the *Simian* species as pets, and on many of their tablets and obelisks are to be seen chiselled the Thoth Baboon, the Grivet, the Patas monkey, and others.

In the Middle Ages, the “baron bold” and the “ladye faire” always made the strolling minstrel and his monkey welcome in the “hall or bower;” and as great a favourite still is the little Savoyard, who, with his monkey and his barrel organ, can always draw an admiring, if not an appreciative, audience.

The menagerie and the zoological collection are incomplete without a certain complement of monkeys; and whatever else may awe, and frighten, and command the admiration of the gaping crowd, it is this department that awakens the broad grin and the hearty laugh.

Much has been done of late to bring old-established pets

up to a very high standard of perfection. Shows and competitions have done much to encourage them. The rabbit, the pigeon, and poultry "fancies" are in full swing; the cat fancy has worked itself up into public favour; and so, too, has that of the guinea-pig, thanks to the persevering efforts of Mr. Cumberland, F.Z.S., and others. And I do not see why, where space and proper conditions are forthcoming, the monkey should not become a more marked favourite amongst fanciers, and not a haphazard whim of a few persons here and there. Certainly breeding and improvement are out of the question—two great stimulants to other lines of fancy; but the amusement and interest derived amply atone for them. Where a fancier is not addicted to balancing the matter of pet-purchase and pet-keeping upon the snap of his purse, a series of monkeys, in a properly-arranged domicile, not only affords himself considerable interest and entertainment, but gives unlimited fun to a large circle of ever-ready-to-be-amused acquaintances.

The habits and economy of the monkey tribes in their wild state have been comparatively but little noted by travellers. Casual references have been made from time to time in their writings; and the hackneyed facts and fancies about monkey bridges, and nut pelting, and such like, were familiar to us in childhood: yet much is lacking "that might have been told." The larger animals of the order *Quadrupedia*, e.g., the Chimpanzee, the Orang, the Gorilla, and some others not exactly coming under the title of pet monkeys, have for long been a source of much speculation and research for scientists and naturalists, and such men as Du Chaillu and others have enlightened us considerably upon the home life of these; yet even their revelations are open to much doubtful criticism. Waterton has certainly furnished us with some racy accounts of monkey life in the wilds of Southern America; but the habitat of these nimble creatures is so out of the ordinary

track of interested observers, and the benefits to be derived from "following them up" so doubtful, that we must, with what we have, rest content. Cassell's new "Natural History" gives, perhaps, the most interesting and reliable descriptions of monkey life and ways extant. I would advise all monkey fanciers to read them.

All monkeys are natives of the Tropics, various species being found in Asia, Africa, and America. The only spot in Europe known to possess any representative is Gibraltar Rock; there monkeys have for years past been becoming less in numbers, and it is doubtful whether any individuals are to be found surviving at the present time. Monkeys are all more or less aboreal in their habits, some species keeping exclusively to the shelter of the forest. Here they lead a merry gambolling life, the everyday routine of which is chance-time upset by the appearance of a marauding beast or bird of prey, or maybe snake, when one or more of their number leaves a blank upon the "roll call." Monkeys have a decided horror of reptiles; the boldest will tremble at the sight of a common ringed snake, and a lobworm will upset the equilibrium of many of them. The large *constricting* serpents, as the boa and the anaconda, follow them to their farthest retreats, and the jaguar and the leopard sometimes surprise them when off their guard. But, on the whole, they have a fairly merry time of it when alive, and, when dead, do not need to wait long for a burial. We are told that a dead monkey abroad is a rarer sight than a dead donkey at home; and the idea is prevalent in places that they "bury their dead." But the fact that carrion eaters both winged and furred abound in hot climates, and that vultures, jackals, armadilloes, ants, and others are always at hand, leaves but a small margin for doubt in respect to the *finale*!

As food for man, monkeys are said to be in request in those countries where they abound. Wallace, in his "Travels

on the Amazon," says he had one cut up and fried for breakfast, and describes the meat as resembling "rabbit, without any peculiar or unpleasant flavour." At Trinidad the white population appreciate the flesh of the Red Howler, describing it as delicious. But, as monkey turned out of its skin looks marvellously like a dead baby, genus *Homo*, I should have to be uncommonly hungry before I could be cannibalistic enough to commence operations. Just imagine gnawing a ham bone with a certain traveller who, running short of provisions, shot a monkey. He writes: "The miserable animal was not dead, but mortally wounded. I seized him by the tail, and, taking him in both my hands, to end his torments, swung him round and hit his head against the side of the canoe; but the poor creature still continuing alive, and looking at me in the most affecting manner that can be conceived, I knew no other means of ending his murder than to hold him under the water till he was drowned, while my heart sickened on his account, for his dying little eyes continued to follow me with seeming reproach till their light gradually forsook them and the wretched animal expired." He further informs us that this affair spoiled his dinner—and no wonder!

The catching of monkeys for export is rather an obscure affair, yet at Rio Janeiro and many other ports where our tars put in, they purchase from the natives considerable numbers, with parrots and other birds and animals for which they are sure to find a ready market upon their return to England.

Some fanciful yarns are told, how that the natives repair to the vicinity of the haunts of the monkeys with pots of water, and also some containing an equivalent to glue. They begin washing their faces, turning the water out, and leaving the other. Upon retreating, down come the imitating monkeys, and pitch in for a wash with the gum. Of course

their eyelids become fastened together, and the wretched animals are taken an easy prey. Also how a similar trick is played with shoes, the shoes left for the benefit of the monkeys being filled with soft pitch. And how, also, some cocoa-nuts are bored, the hole just admitting a monkey's hand; these are emptied, and half-filled with rice; the monkeys greedily grabbing a handful in each nut cannot withdraw them, and not having the sense to let go are caught "in the act." So much for yarns; but undoubtedly the majority of monkeys brought into this country are those taken young, the parents having been killed or surprised.

One writer states that many are caught by the natives by means of jam—native jam must be a curiosity, to be sure—which has been drugged. Jars of this are placed in proximity to their haunts, and left awhile. Monkey curiosity, appropriation, and excess, soon strew the ground with helpless victims, which become an easy capture. The deplorable look of blank dismay seen upon the faces of the wretched prisoners when "come round" is said to be as pitiable as amusing.

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FIG. 1.—TYPE OF OLD WORLD MONKEYS (*Catarrhines*).



FIG. 2.—TYPE OF NEW WORLD MONKEYS, (*Platyrrhines*).

CHAPTER II.

CLASSIFICATION.

Divisions of the Quadrumana : Apes, Baboons, Monkeys, Catarrhines and Platyrrhines—Distinctive Characteristics of Old and New World Monkeys—Shape of the Nostrils—Prehensile and Non-prehensile Tails—Callosities—Cheek-pouches : Uses of—Further Division of Monkeys into Groups and Genera.



THE great family of *Simiæ* (a Latin appellation signifying likeness, mimicry), distinguished by naturalists as *Quadrumana*, or four-handed, from the fact that the hind as well as the fore paws may be used as hands, are divided into three grand sections: these are the Apes, the Baboons, and the Monkeys. The Apes are generally without tails; the Baboons possess short ones; and the Monkeys are blessed with long caudal appendages. This last division chiefly claims, as pets, our attention. It would be absurd to dilate upon the larger members of the *Simian* family: the Gorilla, the Orang, the Chimpanzee, the Mandrill, the Chacma, and other large representatives, are not likely to come into the hands of the fancier; these must be confined to the menagerie and the zoological collection, their superior size, formidable

strength, and uncertainty of temper, forbidding a closer acquaintanceship. To know more of them the reader must refer to Cassell's, or some other interesting work on natural history.

Monkeys are divided into two great families—the Old World and the New World species, respectively designated by naturalists the *Catarrhines* (see Fig. 1) and the *Platyrrhines* (see Fig. 2), two handsome little names derived from the Greek, signifying downward nostrils and broad nostrils. By means of the nostrils alone anyone may at once determine to which class the monkey belongs. The nostrils of the American varieties are wide apart and quite separate, whilst those of the Old World unite at an angle after the fashion of a rabbit's. In the former, too, in most of the species, the tail is prehensile (see Fig. 3), and does duty for a fifth hand, whilst the latter's ornamental fifth is merely an appendage (see Fig. 4), the chief use of which, in the smaller kinds, is to balance its owner when sitting on a perch, or to form a temporary swing for some mischievous companion.

These are not the only distinctions. The Old World varieties are provided with hard, bony substances, called *callosities*, placed where, in lieu of a cushion, contact with hard substances, when sitting, might considerably inconvenience. Unsightly as they often are their owners no doubt appreciate them. The American varieties are without them; nor have they the cheek-pouches their Old World relatives possess. These receptacles (Fig. 5) for food make good stowage cupboards for surplus edibles, and are not only useful in their native woods when "travelling for fodder" is sometimes a necessity and thieving a virtue, but in confinement give them a chance to compete for an appeasement of hunger when caged with others more gluttonous and domineering than themselves.

The "rule without an exception" is not present even in the



FIG. 3.—PREHENSILE TAIL.



FIG. 4.—NON-PREHENSILE TAIL.



FIG. 5.—HEAD, SHOWING CHEEK-POUCHES FULL.

monkey world, for some of the Old World varieties are minus cheek-pouches, whilst a few of the American can hardly lay claim to prehensile tails; but in the case of all monkeys that are likely to fall into the fancier's hands these distinctions will be plainly manifest.

The first-named family, the *Catarrhines*, is divided into two groups—the *Anthromorpha*, or man-shaped, and the *Cynomorpha*, or dog-shaped. These are sub-divided into eight genera. The second family, *Platyrrhines*, is divided into three groups—the Prehensile-tailed, the Non-prehensile tailed, and the Furry-tailed, these being further subdivided into nine genera. Dry analysis is hardly the thing for a handbook, and should the fancier be so interested as to go to the bottom of the matter I must refer him to Professor Duncan's elaborate edition of Cassell's "Natural History," Vol. I., pages 163 and 203.



CHAPTER III.

MONKEYS IN GENERAL.

Origin of the Word Monkey—The Darwinian Theory of Evolution and Development—The Heads of Apes and Men—Teeth—Eyes—Nose—Ears—Facial Ornaments—Limbs—Monkeys' Voices—Emotional Expression—Laughing Monkeys—Memory—Temper—Hardiness—Monkeys in Old Age—Age of Monkeys—Characteristics of a Healthy, Vigorous Specimen.



THE schoolboy's definition and origin of the word monkey was "the plural of monk"; how far he guessed right or wrong is a matter of conjecture; possibly the word *homunculus* — "a sorry little fellow" — gave birth to it. In their external form and general anatomy and actions they bear a striking resemblance to the human species; so much so, that some great naturalists have laboured hard to show a family relationship with ourselves. A discussion on the *pros* and *cons* of the subject would be out of place here, but I for one cannot pin my credibility upon all that the Darwinian theory would have us swallow. Writing in his preface to "British Fishes," the late Frank Buckland, touching upon these doctrines of "development"

and "evolution," says: "To put matters straight, I steadfastly believe that the Great Creator . . . made all things perfect and 'very good' from the beginning; perfect and good every created thing is now found to be, and will so continue to the end of time." This suits my ideas on the subject to a nicety.

There is much in the physical structure of the *Simia* that is deserving of notice, every species being so constituted and so well adapted in form to its particular habitat as to command our admiration; indeed, the evidences of *design* are obvious to the least observant. Space forbids entering into much detail: a dissertation on anatomy is not mine to give; for this I must again refer the reader elsewhere. A comparison of the ape's head with that of man's—of the profile, brain, and other features—is a very interesting study, and will lead in the end to a conclusion that in brain power and intellect a wide gulf exists between the two. The head of a Chimpanzee, at its best, is far below the "standard," if I may so term it, of the average human idiot's. But I am drifting. The teeth in nearly all the species are the same number as in man, the incisors and molars differing nothing in form; but a striking development of the "dog-teeth," or canines, is observable as they advance in age. These "tusks" of the Orang-outang when full grown are equal to those of a lion—a bite from either would not leave a pin to choose; and those of a very large and old Bonnet monkey sometimes show up just an inch above the gums!

The eyes in some species are very penetrating and show a marked intelligence, whilst in others they are about as expressive as those of a sheep. When angry or surprised the eyelids are drawn up, giving the animal a most comical look—especially so in the Baboons. The nose, lacking a bridge, gives a very flat and animal-like profile; whilst the abnormal development of that member in the Proboscis monkey makes

it a striking feature. The ears are generally large, and well adapted for quickness of hearing. Facial ornaments are not wanting: the glaring cheeks of the Mandrill, the blue patch of the Mona, the white crescented forehead of the Diana, the beard of the Douc, and the mane of the Wander-oo, may be cited as instances. The limbs are well formed for strength and agility, whilst the grasping power of the hands and feet adds not a little to both. In some species the thumb is wanting.

All monkeys have voices, and the majority are great chatterers. Big monkeys have harsh, guttural articulations. Baboons grunt when pleased, bark when angry, and treat one to a combination of the two—a sound as pleasing as the squeal of a dying pig—when they are excited. Little monkeys when impatiently awaiting the arrival of supper give a plaintive mew, and the time to hear a medley of sounds is then. When pleased they chatter to each other, or to their keeper, a rapid movement of the lips with scarcely any sound, being indulged in. As in ourselves, all their emotions, as anger, terror, surprise, pleasure, expectation, and a string of others, are indexed on their faces. A scrap of paper sent me by a friend, cut out of, I believe, the *Family Herald*, says: "Laughter is not wholly peculiar to men, for some monkeys have a noisy and explosive laugh analogous to ours. Monkeys are also capable of showing sorrow and weeping, and it is possible to follow on their faces the equivalents of the physiognomical changes which in man answer to the expression of his various emotions. Among these are the drawing back of the corners of the mouth, and the contraction of the lower eyelid, which constitutes the monkey's smile, and the depression of the eyebrow and forehead in anger."

Monkeys have a tolerably good memory, and an old acquaintance will be recognised after months of absence, every symptom of pleasure being shown at his appearance.

Individuals differ considerably. Some are fuller of devilry than others, some are better tempered. Vivacity and out-breaking fun seem to be chronic with the Old World varieties (*Catarrhines*).

The American varieties, as a whole, are far less hardy than their rivals, the Old World species, and certainly are not gifted with that cunning intelligence and effervescence of fun, vivacity, and devilry so common in the others.

As age creeps on nearly all the better qualifications become lost, the animal collapsing into a morose, savage state, treating even its keeper with a malignant respect.

The variable climate of the British Isles is most trying to the constitutions of newly-imported animals; but surviving the first winter, with tolerable care, freedom from draughts, plenty of pure air, and a well-regulated temperature, several years may be added to a monkey's account. It is very difficult to decide the age of a monkey, the canine teeth developing immensely as old age advances. A monkey at sixteen years of age may be reckoned old, and a prodigy to boot. A young—*i.e.*, a healthy, vigorous—specimen should possess a smooth, well-kempt coat, a tail fairly woolly, and free from a mangy appearance, teeth clean and perfect, and the eyes free from “grumble.” A sick monkey looks a picture of distress, and its apparent age equal to that of Methuselah.

CHAPTER IV.

CAGE ITEMS.

A Bad "Spec."—The Right Place for a Monkey—Monkey Pole; A Barbarous Structure; How to Build—Belt and Chain—Cages—How to Make a Serviceable Cage Cheaply: Dimensions and Prices: Fitting the Wires; The Door; Strengthening Cross-bars—Stand—Cage Fittings: Trapeze; Wheel Perch; Ring and Bell; Swing Looking-glass—Appliances: Box of Sawdust; Scraping-hoe; Tins; Feeding-dish—Model Monkey Cages; Dimensions; How to Build—Sleeping-box—Marmoset Cage.



HAVING decided upon keeping a monkey the fancier must, before purchasing, construct or purchase a fitting abode for it. If you fancy you can keep him on a chain or loose about the premises like a cat or a dog, you will find you've made a bad "spec." The whole house will soon be in an uproar, and where and what this might lead to is open to conjecture. So make up your mind to cage him up, or save your money for a better purpose. The right place for a monkey, in civilised society, is in a cage; here the once pest of everybody becomes everyone's pet.

The domicile and fittings of your tenant may be as elaborate as you choose; or, if you would rather, may be very cheaply and effectively made—a very small outlay and a little home carpentering, with very rough materials only, being requisite.

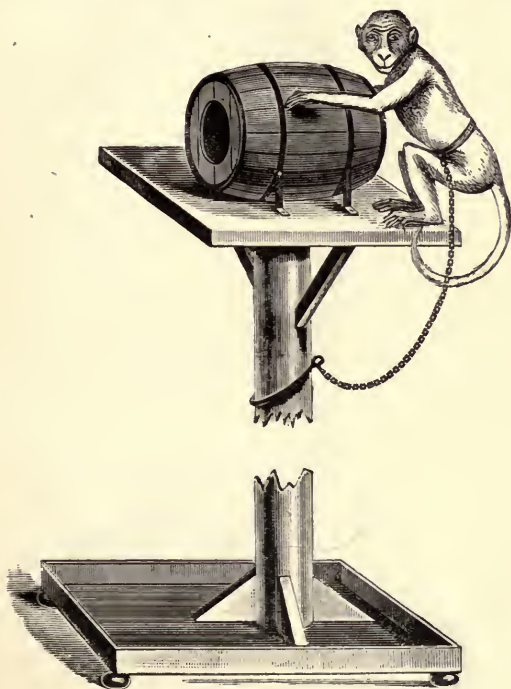


FIG. 6.—POLE AND BARREL FOR MONKEY.

Monkey Pole.—The “monkey on a pole” has become proverbial, and some folks have an idea that such an invention is best suited to the habits and wants of the little captive. If you have a predilection for this barbarous structure, from

which your tenant may pelt you with refuse from his larder, defy your efforts to catch or pet him, and otherwise be objectionable, and from which he may descend and make a filthy playground within a prescribed area, and stand a chance of

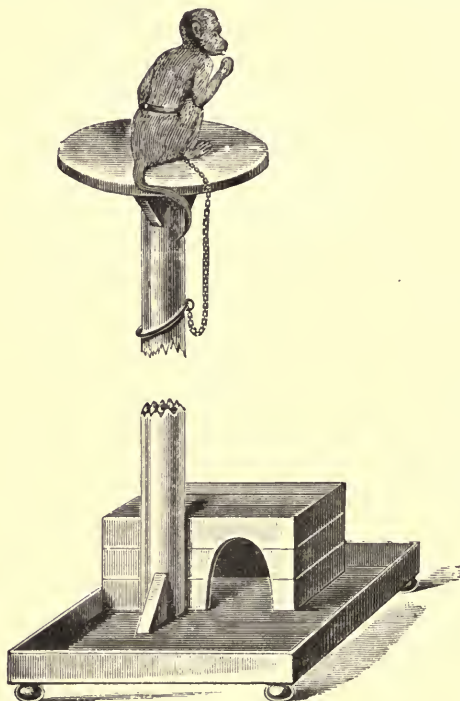


FIG. 7.—POLE AND SLEEPING-BOX FOR MONKEY.

meeting with a violent termination of monkey existence from dogs, tumbles, and others of the dangers which

Stand thick through all the ground,
To hurry mortals home,

by all means let me recommend the same; and here follows the way to make one.

The pole, if you are determined to have one, is a structure easily built by the meanest of carpenters, both as regards mechanical skill and pecuniary outlay. Procure an old mast from a boat, a very small scaffold pole, or a linen-prop. This fashion to the size required, and plane round and smooth. Let it be 3in. in diameter at its stoutest. Insert the lower end into a square block of wood, round which affix a narrow piece of skirting, to keep refuse and sawdust from trespassing more than necessarily upon the floor around. A small barrel or a box at the top (*see* Fig. 6), or at the bottom (*see* Fig. 7), may be added for sleeping purposes.

A house below is more readily kept clean, although you may pull your pole over easily enough and clean out the upper storey when required. The pole with house below is a much more sightly affair than the other, and is to be recommended if your pet is warranted free from the attacks of dogs and other raiders; if he finds he is subject to annoyances Master Knips will most likely forsake his lodgings below and sleep up aloft, a thing in cold weather most undesirable.

Belt and Chain.—The belt used round the monkey's waist should be of soft, but very strong, leather, and is better if neatly lined, and not fitted too tightly. Buckles should, if possible, be avoided, and the belt strongly sewn or wired; the less likely to chafe and irritate, the better. If your monkey is likely to be handled occasionally, even though in a cage, it is well to have a small belt always on him, as you are much less likely to hurt him with such an appendage to get hold of. Do not drag the poor beast in halves by using a chain heavier than necessary. I remember taking "boss-ship" of a little Capuchin not bigger or stronger than an average-sized guinea pig, fastened to a pole by a chain that

possibly came off a bulldog's kennel. Do not be afraid of keeping the scraper, scrub, and whitewash brush handy, for your pole will need well looking after. I dislike the pole; but if you will try it do so by all means, and you will soon learn to dislike it as much as I do.

Cages.—A serviceable cage may be made cheaply and effectively as follows: Pay a visit to your general draper's, and ask him to let you look over his empties; with his chronic



FIG. 8.—BODY OF CAGE.

politeness he hands you over to his warehouseman, whom follow. Most likely you will come across a big, strong, foreign box, with a "Hitchcock" or a "Fore Street" label attached, charged at the nominal price of a shilling—possibly a trifle more. The same quantity of wood at the mill would cost you, perhaps, 6s., and the carting home either another shilling, or a considerable letting down of self-esteem should you meet a lady friend when fetching it home yourself. Drop the magic "pint" into the warehouseman's hand, and you will see him

and the box at your back door in his meal hour. The box is unplanned, but will answer your purpose just as well. After leaving the draper call upon the grocer, and "tip" his porter to send the errand-boy round with a dozen or two of those lard tins so much now in use, under the rim of which you extract—or the boy will for you—a serviceable wire, 4ft. in length. Three of these make a rod; a dozen rods bought at the ironmonger's would cost you 4s. The tins are lumber of which the grocer is glad to dispose. I have built many a good cage with these wires, secured from a neighbouring refuse heap. Having invested 3d. in screws and wire nails, and about the same in hinges, now set to work. Knock in loose nails, draw out superfluous ones, and plane the front edge neatly round. Lay on a good coat of lime-white; this, of course, when you have let in a small door at the side. And, should you seldom want to handle your future tenant, screw the door rather than button it. (*See Fig. 8*). Your cage, thus far, perhaps, some 4ft. long, 3ft. high, and the same in depth, is completed with very little labour, the whole outlay being under 3s. Next make a framework to fit neatly into the front, leaving a space from the bottom of the frame sufficient to introduce a small hoe for cleaning purposes, say 2in. A flap hinged on your frame will make the woodwork complete, and keep the sawdust and the monkey's hands from continually coming out beneath.

Straighten your wires and file them off to the proper length; if they are slightly rusted, rub them with an oily rag. At distances of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., drill holes in the top and bottom of your frame, for inserting the wires. The fitting-in is the most ticklish job, and requires some patience and care. If you first drive all the wires into the bottom piece to a given depth the top may be put on easier. A wooden mallet is preferable to a hammer for this purpose. The cuts in the side pieces will, of course, guide you to the proper distances

(see Fig. 9). Your framework need not be of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. stuff, and about lin. thick. Inside the frame, all round, nail on thin pieces of flat iron, such as the bands with which

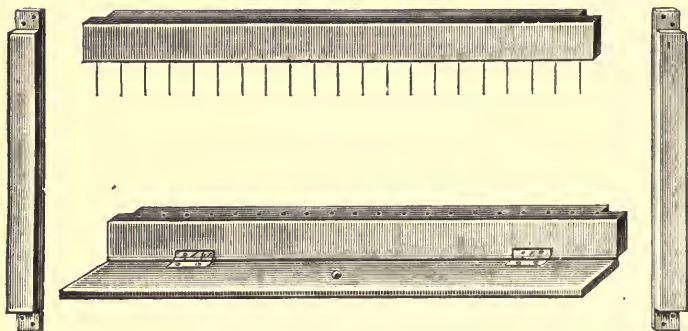


FIG. 9.—FRAMEWORK OF FRONT.

any cork-cutter would supply you, or even strips of tin will answer the same end—*i.e.*, preventing unsightly nibbles. Screw in your front (Fig. 10), rub on a coat of maroon or Venetian

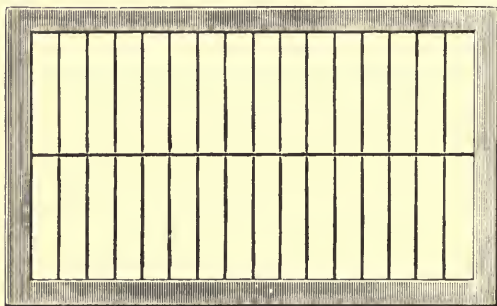


FIG. 10.—FRONT OF CAGE WITHOUT BOTTOM FLAP.

red paint—the most suitable colours for cages—and your house is complete.

A little beading tacked on the edges of the cage in front, will hide little flaws and nail-holes; all remaining to be done is to procure your monkey and put him in.

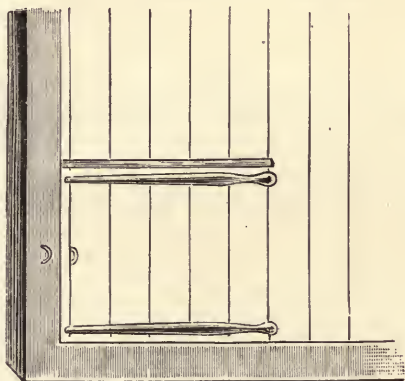


FIG. 11.—DOOR IN WIRE FRONT.

If you wish to have a door in the front of the cage, procure two old dustpan handles, and get your blacksmith to

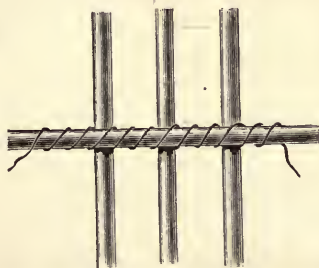


FIG. 12.—STRENGTHENING CROSS-BAR FOR WIRE FRONT.

put wires in to match that being used, and at equal distances. This will necessitate the wires immediately above

being let into a cross-bar, as in Fig. 11. A ring welded on the first wire and a staple in the wood to match will allow of the use of a padlock.

Should the keeping of a strong monkey be anticipated,

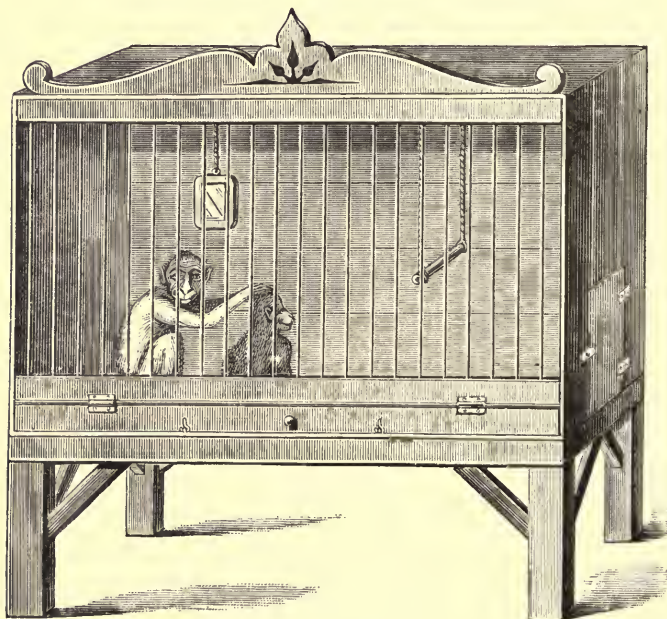


FIG. 13.—CAGE COMPLETE ON STAND.

such as a Rhesus or a *Callithrix*, it would be advisable to put in a cross-wire outside, which may easily be done by boring a small hole through the two uprights of the front, and, having forced the wire through, lashing with strong wire to all the others (Fig. 12). Some large monkeys have a pro-

ensity for jumping bodily at the front of the cage, and shaking it with might and main—a trick calculated to do more loosening than tightening.

Your cage being completed, you may stand it on a big box, a couple of trestles, or, what is better, a properly made stand. Fig. 13 shows the thing complete.

Cage Fittings.—The cage fittings and appurtenances are not least important among the items in the matter of making



FIG. 14.—TRAPEZE.

your pet comfortable. The trapeze (see Fig. 14) is a favourite adjunct to the cage, and if yours should be capable of affording Master Knips a swing, put one in by all means. About a foot apart, bore two holes through the roof; suspend from these, by the length of chain best suited to the depth of the cage, a round piece of oak about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Rope suspenders are suitable only for small monkeys; larger ones amuse themselves by gnawing them to pieces and give the "boss" a deal of trouble replacing them. If two or

more monkeys be kept and there is sufficient room, the wheel perch affords both exercise and fun. It may be made of a round piece of wood or out of a small wheel, through which a strong, tough upright is inserted (Fig. 15). At convenient distances holes are drilled and strong pegs driven

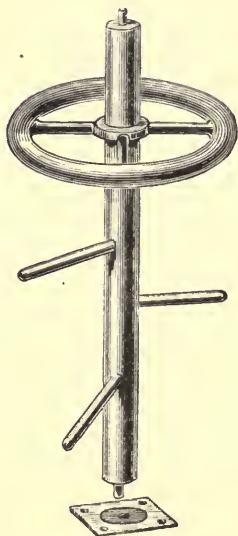


FIG. 15.—WHEEL PERCH.

in; neatly fitted top and bottom into sockets, a first-rate whirligig is the result.

Other devices may be inserted where room affords, such as a ring and bell (Fig. 16) and the like. Where plenty of room is afforded, with several monkeys to enjoy the space, many novelties may be introduced, as at the Manchester Gardens, the monkey-house of which all monkey fanciers would do well to visit.

If you want your pet to be amused for hours in the day set him up with a looking-glass, which should be hung up by a small chain. The best to give him is made thus: Procure a piece of oak about 4in. by 7in., and 1in. thick. Into this cut a big square hole, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ in. margin. Insert a piece of very stout looking-glass, with a strong beading screwed inside all round, and then a screw-eye at the top, attached to a piece of chain, completes the affair (Fig. 17). The fun caused by



FIG. 16.—RING AND BELL.

this reflector in the hands of your monkey is immense. I have seen crowds kept in roars of laughter by it. The vanity of your pet exceeds belief; but, if seeing be believing, you will soon have proof of it, for he will be continually admiring himself, making up the most comical grimaces, puzzling his brain meanwhile as to whether it is an apparition or another chum, and turning the glass round to see if it is at the back. A

flimsily-made affair is soon bitten to pieces, and the glass broken. Many a good monkey has been killed by swallowing fragments of glass.

Appliances.—A box of sawdust, a hoe or scraper (Fig. 18) to push in under the flap of the cage to extract the dirty sawdust; a tin or two, for food (Fig. 19), and an old lard tin for rubbish, complete the equipment. A tin or two for keeping rice and other

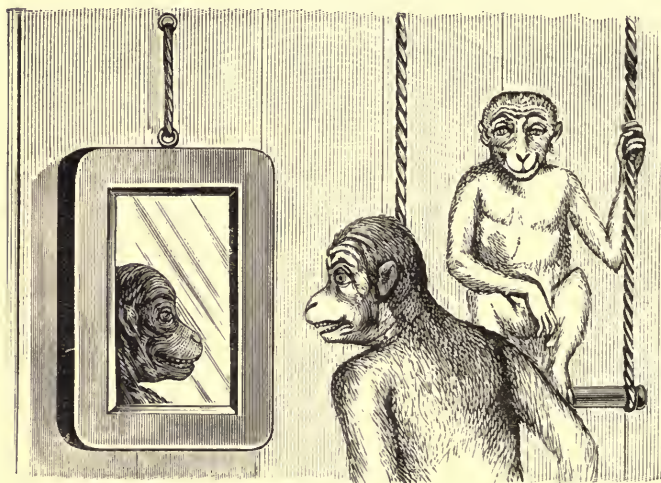


FIG. 17.—SWING LOOKING-GLASS.

food in might also go with the rest; and if you add a flap on your stand, to hide them, you may push the lot underneath it out of the way.

Now, reckoning up your entire outlay, you will find it has not amounted to one-fourth of the present value of the cage. Of course if means will stand it, you can have a more elaborate affair built for you, but the above is amply suited to the wants

of Knips and the room to be spared him. A strong covering of sacking may be made, to hang in front at night.

A cage as described above is well suited for any small animal, the front being strong and sightly, cleaning and feeding being managed with little danger to yourself, and avoiding all risk of escape, as the door never needs to be opened or undone.



FIG. 18.—SCRAPING-HOE.

Model Monkey Cages.—A series of cages to suit a model monkey house is easily constructed. It may consist of three compartments, each being separated by sliding partitions. I like this style of partitioning, for several reasons: Two compartments may be thrown into one, or more may be added, as occasion requires; and in the event of cleaning, whitewashing, and renovating, if the end compartment be emptied of its tenants, the next, after drawing the slip, hustling the animals



FIG. 19.—FEEDING-DISH.

from No. 2 compartment into vacated No. 1, and re-adjusting the slip, may be served in like manner. The less caged animals are handled or harried the better for all in the concern. By means of these sliding partitions, then, the tenants of only one cage need be interfered with. To make these partitions movable needs very little more mechanical genius, and takes scarcely more time, than making them fixtures, a groove at top and bottom

being easily made by tacking parallel narrow strips of beading. The cages stand about 10ft. high, being little over 3ft. from floor to cage floor, about 6ft. being allowed for wirework, and a little over 1ft. for panel-work at the top. If room or fancy permit, ornamental devices may be introduced at the top of the cages as a set-off. Inside the cages the trapezes, perches, and such like, may be rigged up, to the satisfaction of the architect and delight of the monkeys. The top of the cage may slope with the angle of the roof; both this and the back should be of lin. matchboarding. The panel-work may be made as ornamental as possible; blue picked out with white, or a mahogany colour, are very effective. Honeycomb ironwork gratings should be let into the panel-work below the cages, to allow the heat from the hot-water pipe which runs beneath the cage floors to do justice to the inmates in cold weather. These pipes should rest on iron stands, or, better still, on raised brick-work reared at intervals. The front should be of rod iron, the cross-bars being drilled, in order to allow the rods to pass through. The whole front should be entrusted to a competent blacksmith to construct, who must be instructed to make it on a similar principle to the guards used in nurseries, so useful in keeping children from "fiddling at the fire." When completed, lift the whole front, door and all, into position, and screw firmly home. An inspection of the iron fronts of the dens in menageries will be helpful to the amateur, who, should he be contemplating a substantial front of this kind, would do well to treat the blacksmith to a visit also. The door may be made to fasten with a lock; this lock will give the monkeys much food for reflection; or it may be made to fasten with a spring, as those in menageries generally do. A tell-tale thermometer should be hung up where the monkeys can't reach it, and a temperature never over 60deg. should be kept up.

Some time since I constructed a sleeping-box for monkeys

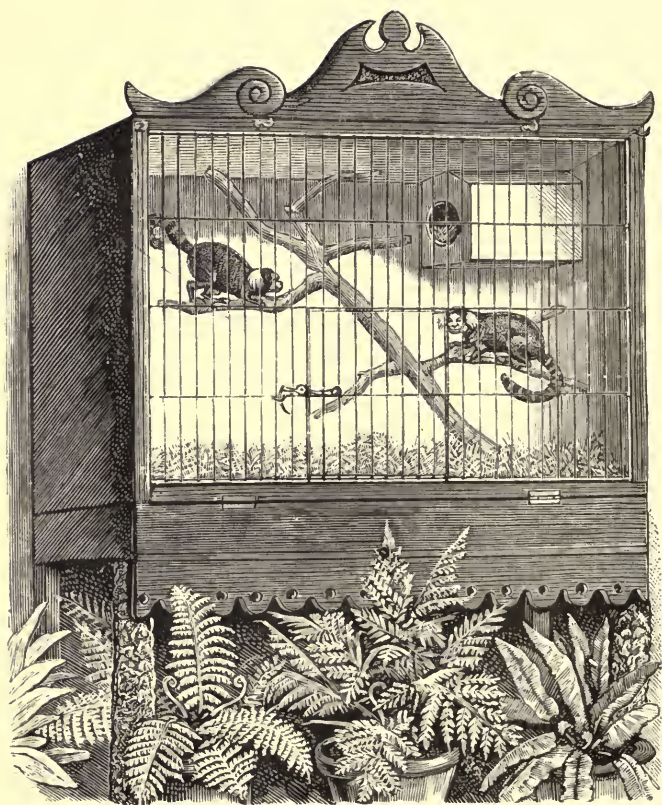


FIG. 20.—CAGE FOR MARMOSETS, LEMURS, AND DELICATE MONKEYS.

which I found duly appreciated. A hole in front for doorway, a portion left out in front below, for insertion of hoe, room inside for as many as can huddle in, with a carpet of straw or hay, make the lot as "snug as bugs in a rug," on the coldest night. This box should be fairly heavy, or it will be lumbered about all over the cage, to the amusement of bipeds inside and out.

Marmoset Cage.—Marmosets, and one or two of the small varieties, show to advantage in a lightly-constructed, yet warm



FIG. 21.—FRAME-HOLDER FOR MAKING CAGE FRONT.

and cosy cage. The cage represented (Fig. 20) should be made of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. matchboarding, top, bottom, sides, and back. A sleeping-box, a small Marmoset's branch, and a bundle of hay up in one corner, will be ample furniture, both for recreation and comfort. Ferns and cork-work below make the affair look neat and tasty, while a little ornamental topping gives a finished appearance. Hooks must be screwed in at top, to hang on wrapper at night. The front may be made as follows: Nail on the top of a bench small pieces of wood which have a slot or cut in them, fastening

them at distances equivalent to depth and width of requisite front. These pieces of wood are to hold the rim-wire whilst the bars are being fastened to it; the Diagram (Fig. 21) will show the plan. Bend the rim, or outside wire, into a neat square, clinching the corner where the two ends meet. Insert this into the cleft pieces of wood. Now cut your cross-wires to length, allowing sufficient to turn over both ends with round-nosed pliers. Catch these ends over the rim wire, and nip home with flat-nosed pliers. The upright wires should be served the same. When all are arranged evenly and regularly in their places, bind each one with fine binding-wire. To make everything taut, the front like one whole solid piece, and, furthermore, to avoid rusting, have it dipped at a galvanising establishment, the extra shilling it involves trebly repaying itself in the end. When ready to put in its place, fasten it neatly and securely with staples.

This cage is suitable also for Lemurs, and, if tinned at the edges of woodwork, for squirrels and other live stock. Located in the centre of a monkey house, back to back, two or three couples of these cages help fill up the area, and add much interest to an inspection of your series.

CHAPTER V.

CHOICE OF A MONKEY.

THE PLATYRRHINES: *Where Brought from—American Varieties*
—*The Brown Capuchin—The White-throated Sajou—Spider*
Monkeys—The Howlers—Marmosets—THE CATARRHINES
—*Baboons: The Drill; The Dogface—The Callithrix—The*
Grivet—The Diana—The Mona—The Sooty Mangabey—The
Collared Mangabey—The Bonnet—The Toque—The Rhesus—
The Pig-tailed Macaque—Common Macaques, or Jew Monkeys
—*Other Varieties.*



SHALL now proceed to give a sketch of the commoner varieties of monkeys to be found in the hands of dealers, and those most likely to fall into the way of the fancier.

THE PLATYRRHINES.

Of the *Platyrrhines* comparatively few varieties are imported into this country, although the species are almost as numerous as those of the *Catarrhines*; in zoological collections four or five varieties at the most are generally represented. They

are all brought from the warm forest districts of Brazil, Guiana, and Central America, the Spider monkeys, however, extending their range as far north as Southern Mexico.

It is to be regretted that there is some little confusion in respect to the identity of the American varieties—the variations of colour in the same genera, the slight differences observable in closely allied species, and, above all, the difficulty of close acquaintanceship in their native haunts, by competent observers, making this a somewhat difficult matter. There is also some confusion in the Latin cognomens of several varieties, which renders it difficult for the student and the general reader to arrive at a satisfactory identity of them.

THE BROWN CAPUCHIN (*Cebus apella*).

As clean, well-coated, and least repulsive and objectionable pets, with very little of the dirty insinuations of the *Catarrhines*, with still less of other undesirable features, the American varieties are to be preferred. Of these, the Brown Capuchin (Fig. 22) is the most commonly imported; and a right nice little fellow he is, as much liked by the children and ladies as he is by the Italian musician who perambulates the streets with him. When well treated he places the utmost confidence in his keeper, cuddling up like a child to be petted and to claim protection. This variety is the commonest found in the dealers' hands. Kept among others they are apt to become tyrannised over by the more tormenting part of the community, who take a spiteful pleasure in making them set up their horrible "weeping" and shrieking by threatening grimaces and teasing meddling.

Capuchins are much given to drawing their mouth into a focus, and upon the least provocation giving vent to unmusical shrieks, best described as between a bark and a repetition of

“wo!” Capuchins have a very old-mannish, and often melancholy, careworn countenance, and approach one with a pleasing, plaintive chatter, stroking one’s hand, or, may be, face, in a friendly way, holding their tail the while in one



FIG. 22.—THE BROWN CAPUCHIN.

foot. Capuchins are peculiarly suited to ladies. Treated kindly, confidence, if nothing more, may be expected from these naturally nervous creatures. I have kept several Capuchins from time to time, sometimes three or four together, but have never seen them evince any desire to form more than a tolerating acquaintance with each other; indeed, strong

friendships are seldom indulged in, even between those of the same varieties. Capuchins, too, are wonderfully free from the filthy habits so common to the *Catarrhines*, a dirty trick being seldom noticeable. Our English climate, however carefully the vicissitudes of it are warded off or neutralised, seems somehow to have an enervating effect upon them—even their playfulness and vivacity appear circumscribed—and fortunate is he who can retain a Capuchin in health half a decade.

THE WHITE-THROATED SAJOU (*Cebus hypoleucus*).

This is a well-defined, pretty variety, with features of a wonderfully melancholy cast. The face and neck are nearly white, the rest of the body being almost black. It is a lively, somewhat noisy, but very desirable animal in any collection. One I kept preferred bread well soaked in milk to any dainty I could place before it, except, perhaps, a little bird or a snip of beef.

SPIDER MONKEYS (*Ateles*).

Two or three of the Spider monkeys (*Ateles*) are chance-time imported, but in scanty numbers. One I had for a short period (the Black Spider monkey—*Ateles ater*), soon attached itself to me, and used to whine after me; when allowed it would put its long arms and tail around my neck, more to its own satisfaction than mine. This variety is thumbless on its anterior limbs.

THE HOWLERS (*Mycetes*).

The Howlers (*Mycetes*) are a numerous family, and are the largest of the American species, some measuring 3ft. in length,

without including the tail. They are exceedingly shy, which may account for their rarity as caged animals. They have gained their generic distinction and their notoriety on account of their appalling nightly concerts, which are said to be most vehement before bad weather. "Nothing can sound more dreadful," Waterton says, "than its nocturnal howlings. You would suppose that half the wild beasts of the forest were collecting for the work of carnage."



FIG. 23.—MARMOSETS.

THE MARMOSET (*Hapale Jacchus*).

Marmosets (Fig. 23) are favourites with some fanciers, but most difficult to keep in the flesh, the variableness of

our English climate soon making consumptives of even the most promising. They are very pretty, gentle creatures, and easily tamed, their small size warranting an absence of much mischief or trouble. Not larger than half-grown squirrels, in their habits they greatly resemble them, living entirely in the trees, and bounding with surprising agility from branch to branch. They congregate in bunches of six or seven, possibly members of the same family. In captivity they exhibit great timidity, and I have never seen them evince any particular confidence, even in their keeper. A large cocoanut shell forms a comfortable sleeping-apartment for one, and a husk of the same for a couple. Cockroaches and other insects are greatly relished by them. Biscuit dipped in milk, a little boiled potato, and rice, a tit-bit of loaf sugar, and ripe fruits, are eaten with avidity. They require to be kept in a moderately warm temperature, and free from draughts. It is amusing to see them adroitly catch such flies as may be so unfortunate as to settle on their cages.

The Marmosets are a numerous family. The silky tufts which cover the ears of the common Marmoset are conspicuous, and are no mean ornament. They are all natives of the hot countries of South America.

THE CATARRHINES.

The *Catarrhines* are well known; their habits when "at home" have been fairly well studied, and their various generic distinctions well defined. Frequenting countries with which Europeans have for long held commercial connections, these have, among other imports, been well represented. The natural features of the countries inhabited by them are not so impenetrable a barrier as is the case with the habitat of

their American cousins; the inhabitants of those countries seem also to come into more contact with them—hence the reason is not far to seek. Taken as a whole, they are more sprightly and mischievous, if not so agile in motion; they are certainly more cunning, and many of them, from having to hold their own, in a sense, against man, have acquired a certain amount of intelligence and resource.

The larger species I shall pass lightly over, and treat only on those likely to fall into the fancier's way.

THE BABOONS.

The Baboons, although chance specimens find their way into the hands of amateurs, are not generally admitted as monkey pets, their large size, superior strength, subtle cunning, and often filthy practices, giving ample reason for exclusion from general favour. As public exhibits, especially among persons who are not over fastidious, they are immensely popular, and in the monkey-house always draw roaring and highly-delighted audiences. The varieties are not numerous, the Chacma, Anubis, Thoth, and a few others, constituting the whole of the family. Even among these some confusion yet exists. Two varieties I must, however, specially mention, for when young they are very tractable and amusing—the Drill and the Dogface.

The Drill.—The Drill Baboon (*Pæpio Leucophæus*), hailing from Western Africa, is, when young, a very interesting animal, three or four specimens that I have kept being exceedingly gentle. The face, tinged with blue, and slightly ribbed, gives it a remarkable appearance, and is in some degree a miniature reflex of its larger and more villainous relative, the Blue-faced Mandrill. I consider the Drill, in youth, a very handsome fellow, but when growing old and crusty his room is preferable to his company, for the features

do not improve with age—nor does the temper. The tail is stumpy, being only 2in. in length, but is well furnished with hair; an orange-coloured beard adorns his chin. The hair is of a greenish cast, browner on the upper parts of its body, the underneath parts being white.

The Dogface.—The Dogface Baboon (*Cynocephalus Babouin*) is a strong, active animal. In a cage with numerous companions he assumes boss-ship, and, although rather clumsily built, makes the place pretty lively, keeping his subordinates in continual motion. The bark of this monkey is as dog-like as his long muzzle, and an enraged Baboon is a sight to behold, its face being a study for an artist. You tease a Dog-face, and you will see some laughable contortions of its features, and the more laughter it excites, the more vehement will be its grimaces. Much addicted to pilfering, petty riots are often the result; these squabbles the public glory in. A cageful of Baboons in full swing will either shift the stereotyped lines on the face of a Stoic, or make him shift to the next cage.

A smaller Dogface, known amongst dealers and showmen as the “Joss” Baboon, is a well-defined variety, yellower in coat than its larger companions, and a most amusing and comical creature. If you have an ear for music, offer a pair of these an apple, and then eat it yourself, and you will hear some of the most unearthly squeals you have ever listened to.

A female of this description I had was very fond of babies, and nothing pleased Jonathan better than to be allowed to cuddle the smallest scion of our gardener’s family, with which she was extremely gentle, turning over its hair as neatly as a nursemaid, chattering delightedly the while, and protesting vehemently against its removal from her. A young vagabond male, purchased as a mate for her, was pleased enough at the introduction, their mutual embrace being exceedingly comical, and the “flea-looking” also; but “fami-

liarity breeds contempt," and after a short time nothing pleased him better than making a footstool of her—a degradation she took in all humility. This harsh treatment the females are often subject to.

THE CALLITHRIX (*Cercopithecus callithricus*).

Of monkey pets proper, the Callithrix stands at the head of the list, and is one of the largest and handsomest.



FIG. 24.—THE CALLITHRIX.

The Callithrix is a lively monkey, cautious in its likes and dislikes when young; but when "past middle life" it develops

some nasty, revengeful, peevish ways. It is a native of Western Africa, ranging from Senegal south to the Niger. In a wild state, these monkeys show a decided fondness for particular parts of their native forests, and one band will prevent another from trespassing upon its favourite haunts.

This regard for locality may be noticed in those in captivity, a particular perch or corner being chosen as permanent quarters; also in their methodical jumps to and from certain spots, a particular round of exercise being continually engaged in. The *Callithrix* (Fig. 24) is a hardy monkey; two of them appeared from year to year "in the open," on Yarmouth beach, a year or so since, and had so done, to my knowledge, for nearly seven years.

The prevailing colour of this monkey is a mixture of yellow and black, which gives the coat a somewhat greenish appearance; hence it is often described as the Green monkey; the face and hands are black. The under parts are of a silvery hue. Length, nearly 2ft. from head to junction of tail.

The *Grivet* (*Cercopithecus enythilhia*), a species closely resembling the *Callithrix* in appearance, is often mistaken for it. It is a native of Africa, but extends its "dominions" farther east.

THE DIANA (*Cercopithecus Diana*).

A pleasing variety is the Diana; its colourings are varied and graceful. Linnæus, fancying a resemblance in its white, crescented forehead to that adorning the brow of the goddess of hunting, is said to have christened this species after her. The Diana (Fig. 25) is a native of Western Africa, being common on the Gold Coast and on the Congo. In confinement it is a merry little creature, tidy and clean in its ways,

and given to domineering over smaller companions. I have found it to be very susceptible to changes in the weather, and from this failing should not recommend it to anyone who has not time or convenience to give it all the



FIG. 25.—THE DIANA.

attention it requires. The white crescent on its forehead, its pointed beard, white whiskers, and clear, grey eyes, are sufficient to distinguish it. The general colour of the body is a dark ash colour, varied with brown on the back, lighter underneath, and deepening into black at the extremities.

Length about 18in., exclusive of the tail, which ornament runs at about 2ft. more.*

THE MONA (*Cercopithecus Mona*).

The shy, mistrustful, but prettily-marked Mona monkeys (Fig. 26) are active creatures. They are natives of Western Africa, and are, as a rule, gentle, sagacious, and sharp. Some specimens, however, appear to be quite destitute of the two former qualifications, the last-named predominating. As a rule, they are well-behaved, not given to dirty habits; indeed, the specimens I have kept seemed to me to be quite dandies among the common herd. Monas show very little affection for their keeper, merely tolerating the existence of such a being as a necessary provider. As dainty in their appetites as they are in their persons, it is most amusing to see them throw out of their tins whatever food they may fancy unpromising to get at morsels beneath which they opine more suited to their palates, often overturning the whole, or dropping coveted morsels, as they strive to snatch them from each other's hands. The blue patch across their faces gives them a peculiar appearance, which is heightened by their light, flesh-coloured muzzles. Monas are slim and graceful in form, and I have found them fairly hardy. Although mine may have led me to give them a "soulless" character, it is not for me to say they are all alike, for Cuvier sets up one he had as a model of circumspect and gentle demeanour. Rough they are not by any means, but I dislike a monkey—that is, as a pet—that cannot, at least, take its keeper into its confidence.

The top of the head, neck, back, and sides, are of a dark

* The monkeys principally treated upon in these pages vary in size from 15in. upwards (leaving out the tail) to 2ft.

brownish hue, varying to black and slaty hues towards the under parts, which are white, and abruptly distinct in marking. The patch of yellowish white whiskers is no mean



FIG. 26.—THE MONA.

ornament. The ears and hands are inclined to show up flesh-coloured.

THE SOOTY MANGABEY (*Cercocebus fuliginosus*).

The Sooty Mangabey (Fig. 27) is a favourite of mine. Hailing from Africa, he is a bit of a nigger amongst monkeys,

carrying a face that would not disgrace the burnt cork fraternity. Mangabeys are extremely restless, merry fellows, favourites in all collections, their droll ways, and fondness for "striking" curious attitudes, making their compartment a centre of fun. They have a peculiarity of lifting the



FIG. 27.—THE SOOTY MANGABEY.

upper lip, and showing their perfect white teeth when anything particularly pleases or disgusts them. Their semi-webbed feet and hands are interesting and noticeable features. Mangabeys are to be recommended as comical, yet well-behaved, pets.

The Mangabey is often called the White Eyelid monkey, and appropriately too, for in no other species—many of which show an absence of colour in the skin of the upper eyelids—is the contrast with the dark face beneath so striking. The upper parts of the body, sides, and tail, are of a uniform sooty or greyish-black colour, becoming black at the extremities; whiskers, chest, abdomen, and inside of the limbs, of a light grey.

THE COLLARED MANGABEY (*Æthiops Cercocebus*).

A variety, the Collared Mangabey, known among dealers as the “Cherry Crown,” and so named from a reddish-brown spot on the head, is a handsome little fellow, makes favourites with everybody, and has the merriest chatter of the whole group. One I had, named Joey, had a very bad opinion of my rough head of hair, and, to the amusement of hundreds, used to turn over my wool most comically, deliberately picking out the grains of sawdust which used to accumulate there freely, and as coolly drop them on the floor, provoking roars of laughter among the group of neck-craning spectators around. The Hindoo-like beard of this variety, laying back on each side, as if its owner were well skilled in toilet tactics, gives it a most odd look.

Similar in colour to the preceding, it resembles it also in its habits. The chestnut-topped head and white-collared neck sufficiently distinguish it.

THE BONNET (*Macacus radiatus*).

The Bonnet (Fig. 28), known by the parting on the crown, is a very common animal, and, hailing from the East Indies, often falls into the hands of pet-loving sailors, the immense amount of fun to be got out of it suiting nautical

ideas of drollery to a nicety. This monkey is always a favourite in menageries and collections. There was a Bonnet exhibited in the summer of 1886, with other animals, in a "Happy Family" on Yarmouth beach, that has there appeared



FIG. 28.—THE BONNET.

to my knowledge, for fourteen consecutive years; and, by the way, one bred between a Rhesus and a Bonnet monkey even longer than that. Considering the changes of wind and weather during the time they have stood in the open, they illustrate the perversity of monkey life.

The prevailing colour of this monkey is an olive-grey, showing a greenish tint, toning down towards the under parts, which are ashy-white. The face is smooth, and with the ears show up somewhat fleshy-coloured. Youngsters are generally very good tempered and friendly towards patrons, stowing away proffered dainties until full-pouched, and yet begging for more. Comfortably settling down in a corner, with a guttural "Oh—arr," he begins to peg away until some—if not most—is snatched from him by jealous companions. A fight very likely now comes off. Old age alters him into a morose, treacherous glutton.

THE TOQUE (*Macacus radiatus*).

The Toque (Fig. 29) closely resembles the Bonnet, but has no forehead parting. Differing but little from it in external features, it has also the same cunning adroitness when young, and when advanced in life, similar evil propensities. As age creeps on, its canines become, in some instances, enormously developed, and the face assumes a stolid, unmeaning expression, grinning hideously and peevishly being a favourite distortion of it. A bite from an old Toque or Bonnet is not to be trifled with, an acquaintance of mine being disabled for several months through one. This savagery is common to most monkeys when growing old, and the hand that has all along fed them is as eligible for biting as a stranger's. The Toque is a native of the East Indies; it is common in India, where it is said to be very troublesome to the superstitious Hindoos, not only marauding in the outlying districts, but making itself odious in populous towns.

The forehead of this animal is sharply depressed, showing a bold ridge behind the eyebrows. It is strongly built, and capable of holding its own amongst bullying chums. The

general colour is olive-grey, with green or brownish tints; under surface, dirty white.



FIG. 29.—THE TOQUE.

THE RHESUS MONKEY (*Macacus Rhesus*).

The Rhesus (Fig. 30), although a fine animal, is far more fitted for the mixed collection than as a private pet, its glaring red extremities being somewhat against its becoming a favourite. Cunning and treacherous, it is not always discreet in its behaviour, and will as likely as not snatch a nut out of its keeper's fingers, and try to give them a nip

at the same time. In India, the Rhesus monkey is said to be very common, and as the Hindoos are loth to indulge in killing animals of any description, these impertinent creatures thrive in numbers, much to the loss of the patient natives.

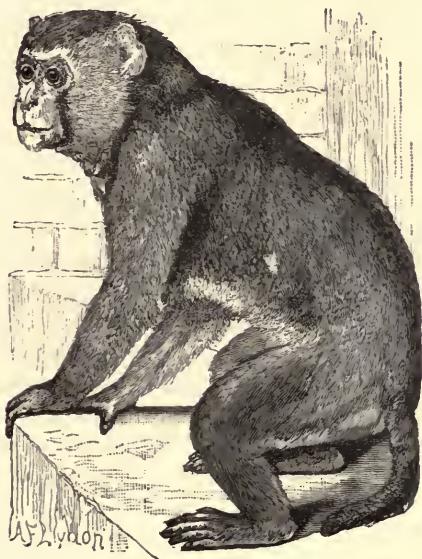


FIG. 30.—THE RHESUS.

Several instances have occurred in which this variety has undertaken domestic responsibilities. The care, management, and training of their offspring is not only amusing and interesting to the highest degree, but intensely human, the youngster proving in all cases a “chip of the old block.” A fine male I once had objected very much to have the finely-

developed muscles of his arms and legs covered with hair, his chief amusement being to pluck out every hair that grew on those particular spots.

The shoulders and limbs are very powerful; the whole frame is thickset; and when full grown it measures about 2ft. from nose to callosities. Face flesh-coloured; general colour, of an olive-green, showing somewhat brown on the back. Abdomen and inside of legs often very red.

THE PIG-TAILED MACAQUE (*Macacus nemestrinus*).

The Pig-tailed Macaque (Fig. 31)—so named from the shape of its caudal appendage—comes from Sumatra and the Malayan Peninsula, where it is said to be made useful by the natives as a nut-collector. A “comical beggar” alone or in company with others of his kin, “Piggy” is a most desirable pet. An aged female that had had progeny I found to be a most useful nurse in my little kingdom. Did a Capuchin or any other small variety fall ill, I had only to put it with old Dulcimer, and it was curried, cuddled, and tucked up safely in her motherly old arms at night. She was the best nurse I could have had.

In youth “Piggy” is the favourite of everyone, from the spectacled old dame, who may pry, smiling-faced, within the reach of its human-like, but thievish hands, to the little school-boy, of whom it begs the coveted nut. Making up the oddest faces, “Piggy” approaches one, and snatches the proffered edible; this secured, he is off to his perch with a bound, a comical little squeak of exultation drawing down the ticklish sensibilities of the “house,” and another grimace or two from the successful beggar. A big swede turnip put into a cage containing a brace of rival Pig-tails causes “powers” of fun.

“Piggy’s” coat is somewhat of a gingery-brown, darkening

a bit upon the back, but showing up lighter towards the extremities, which end in fleshy-looking hands and feet; and a pretty little hand he has, too—quite ladylike. His tail is the most ridiculous part about him, and he and his chums seem almost to despise it.



FIG. 31.—THE PIG-TAILED MACAQUE.

COMMON MACAQUES, OR JEW MONKEYS.

A number of small monkeys, delighting in the comprehensive name of Common Macaques (Fig. 32), and, commoner still, of Jew monkeys, natives of Java, Borneo, and

Sumatra, are plentiful in collections; they are to be recommended as private pets, are fairly hardy and interesting, and not given to much active mischief, their small size being a sufficient guarantee on this point. Their old-mannish ways make them favourites at once, and at all times, with the



FIG. 32.—THE COMMON MACAQUE.

children. Kept among larger monkeys, they lead a hard and half-scared existence, being tyrannised over most cruelly, every little edible received from the company outside the cage being snatched from them in a trice by their domineering companions.

There are several other varieties of monkeys — *e.g.*, the Wander-oo, the Putty Nose, the Moustached, &c.—that may fall into the hands of the fancier, each having traits, habits, and characteristics of its own; but on the whole, they may be treated much the same as commoner varieties. Closely allied species, as the Loris, and others, also the Lemurs and Lemuroids, may be housed and generally treated as above (branches being substituted for swings), and dieted according, as it may be carnivorous or otherwise. Space forbids a lengthy description of these; but before finishing the species, I must just mention the family of Gibbons (*Hylobates*), or long-armed apes. They chancetime, but seldom, come into the fancier's hands, and are best left to the zoological collection, where much attention and a very high temperature can be given them, for although their fur is thick and long, they are extremely delicate, and very soon die of consumption. They are an extremely interesting group.

CHAPTER VI.

PURCHASING A MONKEY.

How Best to Procure a Monkey—Importation of Monkeys—Price of Monkeys—Average Prices—List of Relative Prices of all Varieties.



THE best monkey for a fancier, where to procure him, and what price to pay, are the next subjects for consideration. Everyone is not lucky enough to have a foreign-going relative who takes a pleasure in importing these little imps, which are, as a rule, when so procured, in very good plight and health from the care bestowed on them; hence the thing is a matter of purchase. For my own part, I would sooner procure one through *The Bazaar* than through any other channel, for this reason: most likely the advertiser has had the monkey, not only long enough to get tired of it, but also to acclimatise it, and to test its living possibilities. You do not want to lay out money on a "dier." Better give a trifle more thus than risk buying a newly-imported specimen from a stranger.

The chief importers of monkeys are Cross, Carpenter, and Johnson, of Liverpool, of whom the American, or Ring-tail monkeys, can easier be procured than of anyone else; and

Jamrach and Abrahams of London. From what dealings I have had with these firms, I have found them straightforward enough, although, of course, some of the animals and birds bought from them have a spiteful way of yielding up the ghost soon after; I believe it is from "natural causes" rather than from an intention on the part of the vendors of palming unhealthy animals upon purchasers. Live stock do not always stop long enough with them to test their living capacities.

The price of monkeys varies considerably with the kind required, and also according to the disposition and conscience of the seller. The price of a common monkey ranges from 12s. to £1 at the dealer's. A friend wanting 5s. to rid himself of a pest is no criterion for an honest dealer who seeks fair remuneration. If you wish to purchase from a dealer, send to him for a price list of his monkeys in stock. A return of post will find you set up with a list from which to select; similar lists from other dealers will give you every chance to suit yourself. If you have had a chance of seeing the monkeys in the "Zoo," and becoming fairly acquainted with the looks and characteristics of each species, you will be able to choose to your liking.

According as the supply fluctuates, so does the market value. Taken on the average, Sooties, Pig-tails, Monas, and some others, should not cost more than from 20s. to 25s. each. The Hamadryas Baboon sometimes realises £30! So you have a wide field to range in.

Mr. Cross, the celebrated Liverpool naturalist and dealer, has kindly furnished me a list of various monkeys, and the average marketable value. He writes:—

"I have great pleasure in forwarding you a general list of the different monkeys, and their relative prices:—

"Drill Baboons	from £1 10 0	to £100 0 0
Dogface Baboons	„ 1 10 0	„ 20 0 0
Caratrix (Callithrix) monkeys „	0 15 0	each.

Diana monkeys	...	...	from £2	10	0	each.
Moustache monkeys	...	„	1	10	0	„
Putty-nose monkeys	...	„	1	5	0	„
Sooty monkeys...	...	„	1	10	0	„
Cherry-crowned monkeys	...	„	1	10	0	„
Bonnet monkeys	...	„	1	5	0	„
Rhesus monkeys	...	„	1	5	0	„
Pig-tail Apes	...	„	1	5	0	to £10 0 0
Jew monkeys	...	„	0	15	0	each.
Mona monkeys	...	„	1	0	0	„
Soldier monkeys	...	...	1	10	0	„
Black Spider monkeys	...	...	3	5	0	„
Brown Ringtail monkeys	...	...	1	5	0	„
Marmosets	...	...	0	15	0	„
Tortoiseshell Marmosets	...	...	2	0	0	„
Squirrel monkeys	...	...	1	5	0	„
Nigger monkeys	...	...	5	0	0	„
Pluto monkeys...	...	...	1	10	0	„
Talopoin monkeys	...	...	2	10	0	„
Entellus monkeys	...	...	2	10	0	„
Mandrills	...	...	from 3	0	0	to 100 0 0
Chimpanzees	...	„	15	0	0	„ 40 0 0
Orang-Outans	...	„	10	0	0	„ 100 0 0
Ringtail Lemurs	...	„	3	10	0	each.
Lemurs (various)	...	„	3	10	0	to 15 0 0

“ Hoping it will be of service to you,

“ Yours truly,

“ W. CROSS.”



CHAPTER VII.

FEEDING.

Importance of Good and Careful Feeding—DIET—Staple Food—Precautions Necessary to Ensure an Equal Distribution of Food—Mischievous and Tyrannical Monkeys—Other Vegetable Foods—Onions as Crop-warmers and as a Cleansing Food—Animal Foods—PURCHASE OF FOOD—Bread—Rice—Fruit and Vegetables—Nuts and Biscuits.



PROPER feeding is one of the most important of your duties to your dependant, and towards keeping him happy and in good health. If left to himself and an open cupboard, the variety of edibles he would patronise would be limitless—from the sugar-basin all round to your favourite ham, he would have a taste of all. The monkey is a glutton, and almost as omnivorous as he is voracious, and if not checked by reducing him to certain quantities, wastes treble the quantity he eats. In a state of nature, the Old World monkeys are vegetarians; their American cousins are, however, of a more omnivorous turn of mind, each variety feeding upon the products common to the locality in which Nature has placed it.

DIET.

As a staple diet for a monkey in captivity, boiled rice and milk stands first, bread and milk next; and boiled potatoes—which are most highly prized by them—come next in recommendation. For breakfast, give a tinful of boiled rice, moistened with a gill of pure milk; in the same tin let an apple or two be sliced. The apples are grabbed for in a precipitate manner, and if two or more monkeys are kept in the same cage, a scramble, and often a downright scrimmage, takes place for the possession of them. The weakest or most cowardly very likely stand by whilst the tyrant of the cage coolly takes the lot, and stows them away in his capacious cheek-pouches for further investigation and manipulation, taking his place, meanwhile, by the tin, leisurely devouring morsels of the rice and bread, upsetting the tin when satiated, and leaving scattered fragments for less daring companions to operate upon, and be glad even of the surplus that remains. In the menagerie this *mêlée* is immensely enjoyed—of course, by those outside the cage. In such a case, two tins will give fairer play, the greediest animals rushing from tin to tin, thus giving the others the chance of doing the same in turn.

To avoid the food being upset directly it is placed in the cage, a suitably heavy tin should be provided, a square one with sloping sides being the safest and most convenient. Have no handle on it, or even a ring, as monkeys have a mischievous habit of dragging the tin up the front of the cage by one of their feet, while climbing with the other and their hands, not only spilling the contents, but also, perhaps, nearly splitting the heads of those below when letting the tin fall amongst them.

The diet of monkeys may be varied by occasional oranges, nuts, sliced swedes and beet, boiled maize, and sliced cabbage. All kinds of fruit in season may be cautiously given, water

melon being a special favourite. Tomatoes, grapes, dates, and chance figs never meet with a refusal; of course, these are only luxuries. Carrots are greedily eaten, and are good substantial food to boot. In the winter, raw onions are very good "crop-warmers," and are always cleared off in fine style by the *Catarrhines*. When several of these are treated to onions, a great deal of fun is caused by the scimmages for possession, and the tickling of optics caused by the strong effusion given off by the coveted tit-bits. I believe the onion to be very good as a cleansing food. After a big day's exhibiting, when nuts, sweets, and every conceivable edible, good, bad, and indifferent, has been devoured, I have always given a supper in which sliced onions predominated, and experienced very good results from this strong internal poultice. The next morning the monkeys invariably looked ready for business, and always made a good breakfast of rice and milk, with a handful of oats or boiled maize added thereto. This, with a clean, sweet carpeting of deal sawdust, and a little of Condyl's Fluid, made all serene for the day's proceedings.

American monkeys detest the smell of an onion; indeed, bread and milk, with simple vegetable additions, seems to be the diet preferred by them. They appreciate, in cold weather, a little dainty bit of horseflesh or beef at supper-time—a luxury that is ravenously devoured. For Marmosets, cockroaches and beetles must be captured. I had a Capuchin that was a "mark" on live earthworms, but, of course, I only gave them as tit-bits. Birds are also eaten by some. The monkey referred to once broke loose, killed a fine macaw, and partly stripped it before he was recaptured; whilst an unfortunate canary was literally devoured alive. Broken biscuits from the baker's are to be recommended. A little linseed, a few oats, grains of wheat, or split peas, are very amusing to the monkeys; they take infinite pains in picking up every single grain. In cold weather, in some menageries, it is a practice

to throw in amongst the monkeys a tin of hot, roasted peas. Thus, it will be seen your pet has very few fancies, and a very accommodating appetite; and if the waste from the table is insufficient to satisfy him, very little need be expended upon the commissariat department. Feed regularly twice a day.

PURCHASE OF FOOD.

For a single monkey, food need not be purchased in any quantity, nor, indeed, specially, at all. The cupboard may be "light-fingered" daily, with no perceptible diminution; come to that, the scraps from the table ought to keep your pet in luxury. When several are kept, purchase becomes a necessity.

Bread, the staff of monkey-life, when bought by the loaf runs up a big bill. Contract with your family baker for his "overdays" and "runovers"—these you will get for about sixpence a stone. Your neighbours who don't keep chickens will willingly save you odd crusts if you find them a box to put them in; other edibles will most likely be popped into it.

Rice.—The best need not be purchased. The kind known as "chicken rice" will answer your purpose. Keep it dry, and free from mice. Don't boil too much at a time, as it is apt to turn sour. Wash your rice before boiling it.

Fruit and Vegetables must be purchased from your fruiterer. The latter—as potatoes, swede turnips, &c.—must in all cases be good and sound. The size of the potatoes matters little, those minute specimens known and set aside as pig-potatoes answering very well; well wash them, and boil with the skins on. Fruit will do even if slightly gone wrong; of spotted oranges, lemons, apples, and such-like, the fruiterer is glad to be rid, and you can procure the same at less than half price. The decayed parts had better be removed.



FIG. 33.—“MONKEY NUTS” (*Arachis hypogaea*), showing the Cluster of short, wrinkled Pods.

Onions, too, when "shooting," are as much relished by your monkeys as when sound, and are just as good for them.

Nuts and Biscuits should be purchased good. "Monkey nuts," or more properly speaking, the pods of *Arachis hypogæa* (ground or earth nut) (Fig. 33), are the most economical, and are greatly relished. Broken biscuit can be purchased from the confectioner at about twopence the pound, and for Marmosets, and as dainties to the other varieties, are highly appreciated.



CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

Assertion of Authority—Kindness the Best Policy—Distinctive Head-gear and Dress Advisable for Keeper—How to Gain a Monkey's Confidence—Naming a Monkey—Warmth and Light—A Fatal Mistake—Monkey-bag : How to Make; Uses of—Cleanliness—Drinking-water—Tormenting Monkeys—A Cruel Trick—Performing Monkeys; How to Train; Dress for.



THE first thing to be done after purchasing a monkey is to make him understand that you are his master, and that *you*, supremely, he must acknowledge. Treat him kindly from the first; never threaten, scold, beat, or get out of patience with him. I have had vicious monkeys come under my charge—have even had bites and scratches from them—but have overlooked the offences, without showing revengeful feelings (however much they might have had possession of me), and returned, through policy, of course, kindness for evil, and in almost every instance I have completely subdued the culprits, who would never let any stranger touch them. Some persons keep a stick for the benefit of their monkeys. This is a mistake; you cannot be too kind. Where a person

has several monkeys, and strangers are continually passing to and fro, a head-gear and style of dress slightly different from the "common herd" should be worn by the keeper, who is thus recognised among others, and his influence is still felt by the prisoners, who have a side look at his every movement. This dress item stands good even among lions and other caged stock.

To get into your monkey's confidence at once, let a friend go up to the cage with a stick, and somewhat frighten the animal; whilst in the midst of his nonsense, rush forward, and pretend to take the part of your pet, thrash your friend to within an inch of his life with the very stick he has been using, and put him out. Next take the monkey some savoury morsel, such as a date, or an apple, and sympathise with it. You are sworn friends from that time. A "barney" of this kind in a monkey-house will kick up the most frightful uproar imaginable.

Name your monkey by all means; indeed, all pets should possess one. The most stupid monkey soon learns to recognise the voice of its keeper, and also the distinctive name or sound used to attract its attention. I append a dozen names of my own using, and it will not be difficult to choose from among them:—

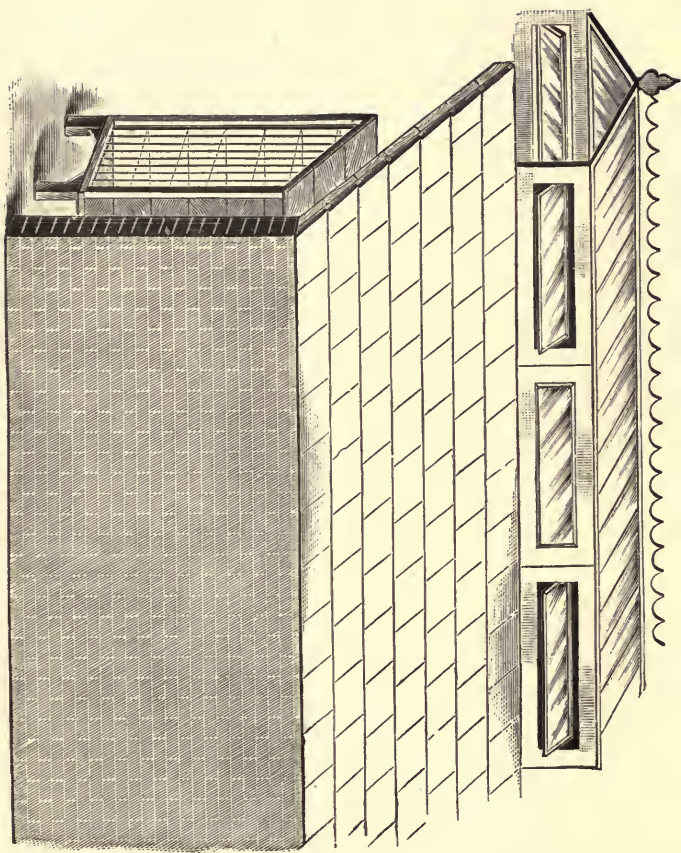
Bully.	Peggy.	Mike.	Peter.
Jacko.	Jimmy.	Demon.	Barney.
Tommy.	Dulcimer.	Uncle.	Knips.

Warmth and Light.—Moderate warmth is essential to the health and comfort of monkeys. In collections, hot-water apparatus is greatly in vogue, and answers, with well-regulated care, admirably. The temperature is, however, generally kept rather high—60 degrees on an average—and to anyone going into a monkey-house seems rather oppressive. Too much heat is as bad as too much cold, and could but an even

temperature be depended upon, a few degrees only above temperate would suffice to keep the tenants healthy. In too many instances the idea in public institutions is to afford as much light as possible, with a view, no doubt, to make the place sunny, and, as reads the catalogue of the "Zoo" (1886, page 10), "to reproduce, as nearly as may be, the circumstances under which its occupants live in their native haunts." This superabundance of glass is, I am strongly of opinion, a most fatal mistake. No matter what temperature the air may be inside, the sudden changes of the atmosphere outside are felt almost as suddenly within: now a sharp frost may be making all kinds of floral devices upon the glass, chilling, to a certain extent, the air beneath it; and now a hot sun's rays may be making the place like a baker's oven, and adding several degrees more than is good. In summer the heat is often oppressive, the monkeys themselves feeling languid. The monkey-house at the Manchester Gardens, although not so light as that at Regent's Park, is far more suited to gain an even temperature, and doubtless suffers less from deaths arising from diseases of the lungs among its inmates. Draughts, too, are almost impossible to banish, owing to the lapping over of the numerous panes of glass. Where several monkeys, and other pets, are likely to require a special structure, the sides should be of brickwork, part of the roof of slates or tiles, and the light and ventilation only proceeding from the top. The subjoined sketch of a section of this structure (Fig. 34) will fully explain itself. The less glass, consistent with the light requisite, the better. A single flow and return pipe is sufficient to warm a building of the kind recommended. For model monkey house cage see particulars on page 39.

But I am digressing. The reader is supposed to possess only one monkey, and an elaborate system of heating is out of the question. In the colder season it is well, if

FIG. 34.—MODEL MONKEY-HOUSE.



possible, to have the cage in the kitchen, where a warmer air is prevalent than in the shed. If this is impracticable, make your shed as snug as possible, and keep a small bottle-stove at work, which will burn up any small coal and rubbish, and will, at the same time, need little looking after. Filled the last thing at night, it will keep going till the early morning, and the heat generated will still be felt when you slip into the shed before breakfast. A paraffin lamp arrangement, where the hot air can be made to pass up a thin piping through the roof, will add warmth to the place, and is not so likely to die out as the fire. An open-grate stove at one end of the shed is generally to be depended upon, as far as keeping in goes. Let your pet have a good supply of clean straw, put into a little box or barrel, where he will do his best to keep snug all night; and if you can teach him the use of a rug, which is a comical proceeding when he has acquired the idea, a piece of blanketing may be given him, which is highly appreciated. A cayenne lozenge before bedtime won't do him any harm in cold weather, and a previous warm supper will be of considerable service. The front of the cage should be covered at night.

Monkey-bag.—Should your monkey ever make his escape, which misadventure is within the range of possibility, don't worry him too much. In order to be on the safe side, a monkey-bag (Fig. 35) should be made before you purchase your pet. A broom-handle, with a strong iron ring attached, upon which is sewn a small sack—giving the idea of a very rough landing-net—will put ordinary risks of escape on one side. Should your monkey manage to get the keyhole side of his castle, snatch up your bag, without flustering either him or yourself, hide as far as possible your intentions, and, cautiously following him, catch him as you would a big butterfly, turning the bag in a similar

way, to prevent his getting out again. But the recapturing of a monkey up a tree, or dodging among the chimneys on a housetop, is altogether a different matter, especially where a series of roofs combine to allow the little imp a considerable area of "truanting" ground. You can only keep your eyes about you, hold your peace, and trust to Providence, patience, and circumstances for a successful issue.

This bag is useful also in shifting monkeys, and is likely to lessen the chances of harm to them, or of bites and

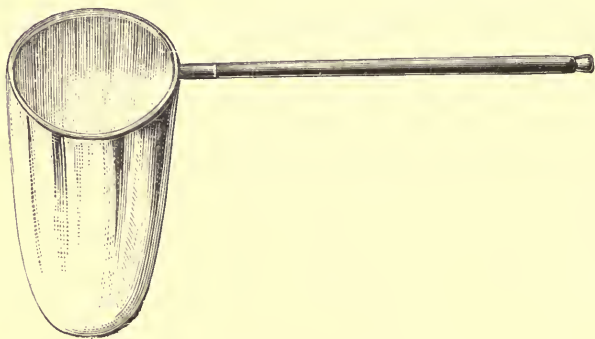


FIG. 35.—MONKEY-BAG.

scratches on your own person. It is amusing to see with what horror this bag is held by the inmates of a monkey-house.

Cleanliness is not an unimportant item in the welfare of your pet and the comfort of everybody around. Let the "carpet" consist of sweet deal sawdust—oak, beech, or any other kind should be avoided, some kinds turning black, and others a nasty red when wetted, absorbing neither smell nor

excrement. Deal sawdust absorbs, in a measure, both these, and does not look unsightly. Your scraper should be in use every morning, and a fresh layer of about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of sawdust thrown in; two days at the outside should be the greatest interval allowed to elapse, and surely five minutes can be spared each day for this purpose. A sack of sawdust costs 6d., and for one cage lasts about a month. Sometimes Knips has a nasty habit of wiping his fingers, when soiled, on the walls of his cage; so that, in the course of a few months, a rather streaky outlook solicits the use of your whitewash brush. About three, or say four, times a year, your front may be unscrewed and taken out, and a few strokes of the whitewash brush, after a preliminary scrape, will make the domicile once more sweet and clean.

Drinking-water.—Giving your monkey water should be a matter of great care. It is true that, in some collections, as the Belle Vue, at Manchester, water is always at hand for the fetching of it; but in your limited cage-room, a continual supply would cause unlimited mess and puddle, by the upsetting of the tin, and consequent swamping of the place inside. A fair supply of milk with the morning and evening meals will, except in hot weather, suffice for the day's moisture. In the height of summer I always go round with a can, and give each a small dole in its tin; some, however, scarcely trouble to drink it.

Tormenting a caged monkey seems to be so natural to some folk, that they cannot visit one but they must poke it with their sticks, offer and withdraw food, &c., in order to see the droll anger exhibited by its every grimace, action, and shriek. In cases of this kind, when once telling does not suffice, I politely escort such an one to the door of my monkey-house, the salutary effect upon a crowded assembly being always very striking. The most abominable thing one can do to a caged animal is to test its capacities of forbearance. Many

a good monkey has had its teeth broken by the sticks of ignorant visitors, and not a few receive internal abdominal injuries, under which they pine away and die, defying the efforts of their keepers to guess at the cause of illness or the possible remedy to bring them back to health and vivacity. Be down on such a person as you would upon an enemy. There are several tricks understood by the vulgar that make fun at the poor inmate's expense. Of these I mention the worst—that of giving nutshells filled with cayenne pepper. The results of this cruel trick of course add more to the fun of heartless onlookers than to the enjoyment of the unfortunate cracker.

PERFORMING MONKEYS.

These are at all times favourites with both young and old, and the possessor of a monkey may, with much patience and kindness, teach an apt pupil a number of entertaining tricks. Some monkeys are sharper in acquiring an education than others; but the particular kind to be recommended is hard to say, unless that the most tractable varieties are most eligible for tuition. The Monas, Dianas, and others of the timid varieties, are not of the teachable type.

After getting your monkey fairly under control, and accustomed to your presence and voice, it may be taught a simple trick, such as walking quietly with its hand in yours. Let the animal get this lesson well to heart, and then try another, such as making it climb a small pole, on top of which has been placed an apple. Thus, by instilling one trick at a time into it, by firm, kind, and exceptionally patient treatment, a monkey may become a learned prodigy. A small chain during these elementary lessons must keep it in subjection, or undue advantage may be taken of its liberty. Cruelty is too often an adjunct, and the trainer's whip is only too

freely used. The abject terror with which the performing monkeys to be seen in public exhibitions regard their keeper bespeaks the ruling of a rod of iron.

It will be necessary to exercise a little patience with the animal to enable it to overcome the novelty of wearing a little cap, a tunic, and a pair of breeches; but you must persist, and after a few gentle admonitions the monkey will understand they are to be worn for your amusement, and not his. Very strongly contrasted colours are effective. As little Arabi Pasha, with blue tunic, red fez, and yellow breeks; as a soldier, with red coat and blue trousers; or as a little Neapolitan, Knips is very easy to "work up." You must always have a chin-strap for head-gear, and buttons for the rest of the uniform.



CHAPTER IX.

MONKEY AILMENTS.

DISEASES—*Symptoms of Indisposition—Simple Remedies—How to Administer Physic—A Useful Article—Chest Diseases: The “Kill or Cure” Recipe; Treatment—Quinsy—Ruptures—Broken Limbs—Headaches, Biliousness, and Costiveness—Rheumatism—Toothache—Excrement—The Dumps—HANDLING SICK MONKEYS—MONKEYS EATING THEIR OWN TAILS: Confined to the Old World Varieties—ACCIDENTS TO THE CAUDAL APPENDAGE: How to Treat—A Good Riddance—A Surgical Operation on a Monkey’s Tail.*

DISEASES, ETC.



KEEPING the monkey in health is of no little importance, and the avoiding of sickness better than patching up a cure. Taken on the whole, the monkey is not subject to many ailments.

If your monkey is at all indisposed, it is not hard to detect it. He is apt to sulk, looks dull or sluggish about the eyes, and throws up, loosely and dishevelled, the hair on his neck and shoulders. If from costiveness, a dose of castor oil,

mixed in with his bread and milk, or, better still, a dose of magnesia (which better assimilates the food), may be judiciously given. A small apple hollowed out, filled up with either of these, or, indeed, anything else you like—a powder, if need be—and plugged up again, is greedily devoured in innocence, even if the patient is cunning enough to look over his breakfast, and pronounce it “no go.”

Friars’ balsam should be kept in your medicine locker, and will prove a very useful article for touching picks and sores. You must use as much discretion in looking after the health of a monkey as you would that of a child; the remedies may be exactly the same. If a monkey be not worth a few pence outlay at the chemist’s on the score of sickness—well, the best you can do is to get rid of him by hook or by crook. Feed him aright, don’t neglect him in any way, and keep him fairly warm, and you are not very likely to see him on the sick list.

Chest Diseases.—The one great tendency of all the species in this uncertain climate is to acquire diseases of the chest, and is certainly one of the most difficult to counteract. Draughts and biting winds, and damp, are the most fruitful sources of these; therefore, the greater success you have in warding off the causes, the less likely are you to experience the effects in the case of your monkey. The general remedy—the “kill or cure” recipe, as the showmen term it, and which is greatly in vogue with them—in cases of severe colds and other forerunners of consumptive complaints, is to drench the patient with whisky, literally making it drunk, and allowing it to sleep off the effects. The results are often only a sick headache, for the poor wretch is next day aggravated by an excess of coughing (a cruel, consumptive cough is often heard among the poor wretches), a guarantee of almost certain mastery in the end. As soon as you detect your monkey’s ailment, whether it be from a slight influenza cold, or a

tendency to cough, treat him as you would a human being—a few pence will be likely very soon to right-side him. Paregoric mixtures are pleasant to the taste, and the invalid will eagerly lick every drop out of the proffered spoon. Cayenne lozenges, chlorate of potash, and chlorodyne lozenges, are all eagerly devoured, with no persuasion whatever. By shifting the monkey into a little warmer atmosphere, the symptoms will very likely disappear in a short time. Quinsy sometimes attacks the small varieties, in which case a few grains of chlorate of potash, put in the milk, is calculated speedily to effect a cure.

Ruptures, resulting from unlucky stick-poking, possibly falls, or other unsatisfactory causes, are, almost without exception, incurable, and you must either let your pet gradually finish a miserable existence, or put him out of misery at once. The killing of anything is a painful matter, the mode to be commended being that which gives less likelihood of pain with quickest results.

Broken Limbs, which are possible even with these nimble creatures, must be set in the ordinary way. Any young medical student would do little odd jobs of doctoring, either in external or internal cases, and be pleased with the confidence placed in him.

Monkeys are subject to *headaches*, *biliousness*, and *costiveness*, just as we ourselves are; and it would be a wonder if they were not sometimes, considering the miscellany of eatables put into them, sometimes, as in exhibitions, varied with tobacco, sweets, fruit, and other dainty morsels. After a big day, onions (as mentioned in Chapter VII.) are to be recommended.

Rheumatism.—Exposure to bad weather and dampness sometimes brings on this tormenting complaint, and when it sets in at the knee joints—the most likely place—monkeys often experience acute suffering. When the paroxysms come on,

the poor wretch gnaws at its knees, and stares wildly about him. I have found most satisfactory results from the use of lemons, and personally have derived benefit from the free use of them. I have been informed that celery is a fine thing for rheumatism; be it or not, it is greatly relished by monkeys. A warm, sheltered location, freedom from draughts, and a warm bed, are essentials.

Toothache.—As a rule, the monkey has a fine set of teeth, regular, clean, and perfect, and is not often subject to this disreputable complaint. Should a bad tooth be noticed, have it out, and at once. If you are not competent to pull it out, surely the stereotyped shilling should induce your dentist to operate upon your pet successfully. In the event of a large monkey being the patient, chloroforming may be necessary.

Excrement.—Watch the excrement of the monkey, and if his dung be hard or watery, take counteracting steps. A rather dry meal of hard rice, or any binding food, will soon correct looseness of the bowels, and a dose of magnesia will set him right afterwards. A handful of dandelions, roots and all, acts as a mild aperient, and is greatly relished at the same time. A bit of this herb daily is very beneficial.

The Dumps.—Sometimes a monkey turns up sadly unexpectedly, and this from no accountable cause. Nothing better can explain the matter than that he has a fit of the “dumps.” Something very tempting should be set before him—say a little milk and sherry with a sweet biscuit in it; of the latter don’t chip him up a bit. Give him a dose of castor oil, and cover his cage up for a few hours. It’s just possible he has an attack of biliousness or indigestion—and why is it to be wondered at?

HANDLING SICK MONKEYS.

Handling a ferocious, or even a quiet monkey, for the purpose of doctoring or otherwise, is not unattended with

the risk of being bitten, especially if he gets frightened. To avoid this possibility, a pair of gardener's stout leather gloves should be worn, rather long in the fingers; indeed, purchase a pair too big for you. I have found it convenient to offer a finger (of the glove, mind you) to bite at, and, while my patient sticks to this (my own finger, of course, having been drawn in), I have managed generally to do what is required with impunity. A vicious or a very large specimen, as a Baboon, should first be enveloped in the monkey-bag; this can, with a little patience, be effected, before going into the cage, by "fishing" for him through the flap—below.

MONKEYS EATING THEIR OWN TAILS.

From what experience I have had of monkeys indulging in this disgusting habit, I have found it exclusively confined to the *Catarrhines* (Old World varieties), more especially those blessed originally with very long caudal appendages. I have kept various American species (*Platyrrhines*) from time to time, and have never had one case of this cannibalistic propensity break out among them. On the other hand, they are particularly careful of their prehensile member, carrying it when perambulating their perches or cage, and when not climbing, carefully curled behind, as an elephant would protect the smaller end of its necessary proboscis. They also keep it fairly well "curried." Short-tailed varieties of the *Catarrhines* seldom interfere with their ornamental fifth "hand." I have had Monas, Bonnets, and Sooties guilty of the habit of chewing their tails. Various causes may be assigned for it. Gross feeding, and dirty, neglectful management, bring on, not only irritation of this member, but loss of hair there and elsewhere, shabbiness of coat, and humours. A Drill Baboon once brought to me had its arms and legs

decorated with offensive scabs from one or both of the above-mentioned causes. By a few strong applications of Friars' balsam, coupled with careful dieting, these scabs fell off, and the places quickly healed.

ACCIDENTAL INJURIES TO THE TAIL.

Accidents from blows, from defective wires, and other preventible or unavoidable causes, often befall the tail, sometimes at the end, sometimes in the middle. This member also comes in only too handy for a bite from an enraged or offended companion. A friend of mine, some time since, had a Bonnet Macaque, the tail of which, from some accident, rotted in the middle. Making no more ado, Jim's tail was laid on a bench, and a sharp chisel and hammer did duty for surgical instruments. A hot iron rubbed over the place rather surprised Jimmy, who was popped into his "shanty," where he lived for some considerable period afterwards. The place, however, never properly healed, and when he died "his end was much shortened." The older a monkey gets, the less feeling he appears to have in his tail, and the less power he seems to have over and in it. As to a *bonâ fide* cure, I have yet to find out one satisfactory to myself. I have tried burning the end, used strong lotions, and even applied a bandage as a remedy. This last-named has not only afforded intense fun to other little imps, but in cases of solitary confinement, recreation to the patient in pulling and biting it to pieces. In the majority of cases, so soon as healing commences, the slight itching occasioned thereby soon starts the monkey licking and nibbling. Visitors are generally disgusted with displays of this kind, and the sooner a menagerie passes your way the better; the loss of a shilling or two, and the ready sale—for few questions are asked—is better than the nuisance. An exchange may generally be easily effected; and certainly the cost of procuring a fresh


specimen is preferable to continually patching up and messing about a diseased one, and the trouble infinitely less.

"W. D. S.," writing to *The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart* in reference to this subject, gives an interesting account of a surgical operation performed upon a monkey's tail. He says:—

"In the case which came under my immediate notice, I found that during the late severe winter the tail had been frost-bitten, and in consequence there was loss of feeling in it up to about 4in. from the body of the monkey. I thereupon placed the animal under the influence of chloroform, and with the aid of a pair of bone forceps and the thermal cautery I removed the tail at a point where feeling was evident. The stump of tail thus left healed perfectly without any dressing, and the monkey has not since attempted to renew its abnormal appetite.

"In performing the operation, care should be taken that the skin is drawn as far as possible towards the base of the tail, or it will retract, and leave the last vertebra exposed after the operation is completed."

.



CHAPTER X.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

Monkeys in Old Age—Change of Disposition—Uncertain and Vicious Temperament—The Social Nature of Monkeys—"Flea-hunting," so-called—Dread of Snakes and Animals—Breeding Monkeys—Comical Incidents in Rearing—Feeding-time—Chewing the Cud—Acquired Tastes—Personal Cleanliness—Monkey Deaths—Stuffing a Monkey: Skinning; Dressing; Setting-up.



IN the preceding chapters our subject has been fairly well threshed out; but if I am not tedious, the reader will bear with me a space longer, as I hope he has *ab initio*. A few general remarks bring my notes to a conclusion.

As old age creeps on a monkey, his temper becomes crusty and uncertain. The canine teeth become very largely developed, and he acquires a strong propensity for using them with very little provocation. The face loses the look of latent fun and lively cunning, and assumes a stolid, often vacant and cruel, expression, viciousness being strongly deciphered there. The hand that has fed and petted him all along is savagely grabbed at, the food being snatched out of it, and a nip or

a bite only offered in return. Such an uncertain and vicious disposition is a strong incentive to dissolve partnership, and the sooner he is disposed of the better for all parties concerned. A passing menagerie has generally a vacant cage suitable for a small fiend of this description, and willingly the proprietors hand you a few shillings in return for him, for well they know the public appreciate a display of monkey anger, and will devote all their fury-provoking efforts to him, much to the edification and benefit of better-tempered relations, who are in that case overlooked. And the said few shillings are better in your pocket than treble the amount in the doctor's for sundry patches and repairs to fingers lacerated and bitten. The bite of a vicious monkey is rather a serious affair, although not, perhaps, really dangerous.

Sometimes it is necessary to put together two or more monkeys; and, if not old or vicious, this is not a very risky matter. Monkeys are of a rather social turn of mind, and fond of company, and you can tell in a very short time if they are likely to agree. The introductory manœuvres are generally very amusing. The little strangers have a good stare at each other, then commence a series of grimaces and chattering, the ceremony ending by rushing into one another's arms, and hugging and cuddling in a manner most comical. A mutual "flea-looking" follows suit, and matters are all serene. This "flea-hunting," as folk term it, is a mistaken idea, healthy monkeys being remarkably free from such pests. A flea unfortunate enough to settle upon a monkey would have a very rough time of it; if its presence were known in a large cageful, the whole colony would be on the hunt. What the monkeys really do is to pick out every little speck of sawdust and dirt that may have found a lodgment in each other's coats; and occasionally, from some fancy or other, a hair is pulled out, handed to the mouth, and the root bitten off with apparent relish—hence the prevalent

idea of monkeys picking fleas and eating them. Still, the idea immensely amuses most folk, and they may as well remain deceived.

Monkeys have a horror of snakes and other reptiles; a common ringed snake carried round a monkey-house will awaken the terror of every inhabitant, and a general stampede aloft, with terrified looks and shrieks, is the result. I have put a snake of this species into a paper bundle, and placed it inside a Baboons' cage. Monkey curiosity has immediately made a hasty appropriation, and the animals settle down for a discovery of the contents. The unfolding of the terrible creature has scattered the Baboons like a bombshell, and a pell-mell rush up aloft has followed; nor would one come down until the snake had been removed.

Dogs and other animals are often objects of dread. A goat making a mistake and walking into a monkey-house, is espied by one of the monkeys; a peculiar "bark," or note of alarm, known instinctively by all, causes a general precipitate "skedaddle," without inquiring the reason, in every cage, a gradual inspection being taken from a safe retreat. It is well, then, to avoid anything likely to cause fright, for accidents may happen that are not pleasing in results. I have actually seen monkeys, in several instances, faint, and sometimes fall in a fit to the floor of the cage, from extreme terror.

I have spoken of the monkey in the masculine gender, and, certainly, I prefer the male sex, for more reasons than one. A male monkey is objectionable enough at times; and female monkeys, though not so actively so, have special disqualifications, and are best discarded in a general collection or a private cage. Nor are they so robust, as a rule. When mixed with the other sex, they give rise to a lot of nonsense, and, if kept at all, it should be by themselves.

Monkeys can tolerate the company of other animals, the smaller species making great friends with a cat or a rabbit; and I have even seen one with a favourite white rat.

BREEDING MONKEYS.

It was long thought, and the idea well promulgated, that in confinement the elephant could or would never breed, but several instances during the last few years have occurred that have knocked this belief on the head. Just so with monkeys; cases have chancetime occurred where progeny has been born; and I do not see why, under proper conditions and careful management, these should not be more frequent. I know of one pair of *Callithrix* monkeys that speculated in a "baby." To the best of my knowledge the Capuchin has not bred in confinement, and *bonâ fide* instances of any variety doing so are rare. In 1883, if my memory serves me correctly, a pair of Marmosets (*Hapale Jacchus*) speculated in a brace of youngsters, which lived but a short time. An acquaintance of mine did succeed in procuring a cross between a male Bonnet and a Rhesus, the progeny becoming, as its keeper was wont to say, a "devil mounted." Thousands saw it on Yarmouth beach, and many readers of these pages will remember Jacko in the Happy Family van there exhibited. Jacko last summer (1886), in his fifteenth year (!), was sold to Bostock's Menagerie. Instances of "baby monkeys" are not rare, but in nearly all cases the female was *enceinte* when captured. I believe the period of gestation is about seven months.

The management and training of the youngsters is a most comical proceeding; the actions, emotions, and results are so intensely human as to provoke unlimited interest and fun amongst onlookers. The youngster is caressed, nursed, scolded, and castigated in due turn, much to its own benefit

no doubt, and to the satisfaction of its assiduous parents, and not a little also to the tickling of the sensibilities of smiling visitors. Pretend to touch the baby, and "pa" and "ma" will treat you to such a scolding as you deserve; and the probability is that, could they but get at you, they would set their "mark" upon you.

There is, in the public mind, an idea that monkeys, mirth, drollery, mimicry, and vivacity are inseparable; indeed, the word seems to convey an acknowledged meaning of one and the same things, and the monkey-van and the monkey-house of both menagerie and "Zoo" are the great centres of attraction to those who like anything funny; therefore, in keeping one as a pet, this impression must not be lost sight of. Give Knips every opportunity of showing off his special qualifications.

DIVERSIONS AT FEEDING-TIME.

At feeding-time, amongst a medley of monkeys, these specialties are at their zenith. Let me describe the scene. So soon as preparations are commenced for the meal, a general stir is noticeable, and, as the rounds are being served, the uproar increases, especially if the keeper tantalises a bit; every conceivable sound capable of being forced through monkey throats, from a mew to a bark upwards, is to be heard. A general scramble, following the sliding in of the tin, soon makes a dispersion of both food and eaters, the weakest animal, according to accepted custom, going to the wall, or up aloft, perhaps with a potato in each fist, or a bit of bread, only to fall for the benefit of the rebels below, who don't want it; yet this is snapped up, a bit nipped out, and the remainder discarded. Possibly little 'un has stowed away something savoury in his cheek-pouches, and is pushing it, with the

back of his hands, between his molars—in fact, eating it under cover! Bully below, “twigging this move,” up he goes, and, like an osprey yielding up its catch to the pilfering sea eagle, little ’un disgorges his potato, as he bolts away for a safer location. Meantime the rest, watching their opportunity, have been picking up the scattered viands, bolting some, and pouching others, vainly endeavouring to have a sup at the milk spilled upon the ground. By this time his lordship is becoming satisfied, and, after a few shifts and threatening grimaces, quietude once more prevails. Even the august presence of the keeper at times fails to awe, and give fair play; but the persecuted ones soon learn to return the grin, in an apologetic way, under and during the protection of their champion.

CHEWING THE CUD

—I use this expression for want of a better one—or throwing up food into the cheek-pouches, seems to amuse some of the *Catarrhines*, who, sitting quietly up in a corner, keep forcing up, seemingly, half-digested food, and after doing a little more to it, finish it off for good. Possibly the ravenous way in which the food is literally swallowed necessitates this; but as I have not been inquisitive enough to examine this display too closely, I cannot say with certainty.

ACQUIRED TASTES.

The perverted tastes acquired by monkeys give considerable fun to those who indulge them in such. Some learn not only to chew, but to eat, tobacco; this practice is far from beneficial, and is certainly disgusting. I have seen a Bonnet monkey so partial to tobacco as to snatch from a man’s mouth a pipe or cigar, devouring the latter, or the tobacco, with evident relish. He generally came in for his master’s

well-chewed "quids," whence he doubtless got a liking for them. Some will take beer as easily as an old toper. I once saw one so helplessly drunk that he could not climb his cage—of course, this suited the company he was in. I went to see him next day; poor fellow! he'd got an aching head, and was resting it on both hands, up in a corner. Discountenance these practices.

PERSONAL CLEANLINESS.

It is astonishing how clean the coat is kept; not a speck of dirt is allowed to remain in their own or their neighbours' fur. I have seen a vicious Rhesus, on a "big day," smothered with tobacco juice (this was in a Lancashire weaving district), and the next morning he would be as clean as a new mop. To help him be clean, you must be cleanly with him yourself.

MONKEY DEATHS.

The tail end of a monkey's earthly career, as with all flesh, is its death. This is an exceedingly human-like affair, the little sufferer often holding its head in its last illness, and gasping pitifully for breath, turning its dulled eyes up towards its keeper with an expression that seems to say: "What have I done?" or, "We all of us come, at last, to this!" I haven't always had the heart to see the end of it all; for, when a monkey is past cure, the sooner its sufferings are ended the better. My method of giving the *coup de grace* may savour of the barbarous, but I know of no quicker or better way to finish off the poor wretch than by giving it a sharp, heavy blow, with an iron bar, on the back of the neck, just below its connection with the skull. But a bungling or nervous hand had better not attempt a job of this kind, for adding torture to its dying pangs is cruel in the extreme.

STUFFING A MONKEY.

All pets, sooner or later, die; and if your monkey does not choose to do so with you, somebody else will have to sign his certificate. Should your pet die, and his jacket is in fair condition, you may choose to have him stuffed. In skinning him yourself, you will find his hide fairly tough, and, if not too far gone, not particularly loathsome. Make an incision just below the centre of the ribs, cut right down to the tail, and turn him out as you would any other animal. The callosities must be sawn through—a keyhole saw is fairly handy for this purpose. Be careful in skinning the head, especially about the eyes. Leave as much skull-bone in as possible. Use gloves in manipulating. Don't cut yourself—a cut I received when skinning a large *Callithrix* cost me many hours of painful "gathering," and two or three troublesome blood sores. For dressing use:

Arsenic	...	...	...	2 oz.
Corrosive Sublimate	...	...	...	1½ oz.
Yellow Soap	...	...	...	1 oz.
Spirits of Wine	...	...	...	¼ pint.
Spirits of Camphor	...	...	...	1 oz.

Get a chemist to mix up this alarming embrocation for you, and be cautious with it.* You will find benzoline a capital

* Mr. Montagu Browne, F.Z.S., Curator of the Town Museum, Leicester, in his eminently practical work, "Practical Taxidermy" (L. Upcott Gill, 170, Strand, London, W.C.), says of a recipe identical with the above, except as to slight differences in quantities: "Did it ever occur to the gifted author of this, that nine ounces of poison to eleven ounces of other ingredients, well worked into the hands at different times, as it must be when handling or re-turning skins painted

cleanser. Don't prick your finger with the needle. Put your monkey into a natural posture—the attitude of mounting a branch, with the head turned towards the glass, and showing a side view of the body, is an easy and effective posture to “strike.” A bit or two of dyed moss, and a few artificial leaves with a flower or two, which may be purchased at the milliner's, if decently arranged, add wonderfully to the effect. Virgin cork is handy stuff to work up into a stump. The

with it, would not tend to lengthen the life of the learner? Corrosive sublimate being a mercurial preparation—i.e., bichloride of mercury—I ask any chemist amongst my readers what effect three ounces of that dangerous preparation, six ounces of arsenic, yellow soap, and spirits of wine, would have upon the constitution? Would it not be readily absorbed through the hands into the system? and next comes salivation, and then—“the last scene of all!”

Of arsenical soaps in general, the same author says: “Let us dissect the evidence as to the claim of arsenic to be considered as the antiseptic and preservative agent *par excellence*. Its advocates claim for it—First, that it dries and preserves all flesh from decay better than anything else known; secondly, that if the skin is well painted with arsenical soap, no moth or maggot will be found to touch it. This, then, is all that is wanted—immunity from decay, and protection from insects. Now I maintain that arsenical mixtures are not only most dangerous, but quite useless also for the purpose. Arsenic is simply a drier of animal tissue to a certain extent; but so are hundreds of other agents not so dangerous. It is also perfectly useless as a scare-crow or poison to those *bêtes noires* of the taxidermist, the larvæ of the various clothes and fur-eating moths of the genus *Tinea*, or the larvæ of *Dermestes lardarius*, *murinus*, and other museum beetles. They simply laugh arsenic to scorn; indeed, I believe, like the Styrian arsenic eaters, they fatten on it. I could give many instances. . . . Used alone, arsenical paste is worse than useless for animals, causing them to ‘sweat’ at once in certain places, and preventing your pulling them about, as you must do if modelling; again, if used for fur, you seldom or never can relax by that crucial test of a good preservative, i.e., plunging in water. . . . I challenge contradiction to any of

position of the Diana monkey (Fig. 25), and that of the Bonnet monkey (Fig. 28), are effective in showing up specimens.

Lastly, I would urge upon the reader not to neglect his little friend: to give him all the room and exercise possible; to provide him with a plentiful supply of clean, sweet food; always to keep the domicile in a clean condition—in fact, in every possible way to make the little prisoner, who is entirely

my statements, and ask, Why use a dangerous and inefficient preservative agent, when a harmless preservative, and that quite as good a worker and drier as arsenic, will suffice? I have invented a soap for which I claim those advantages; and as to its deterrent principle *re* insects, I am convinced that it is quite as good as the other, for is there any one thing known—compatible with clean-looking work—that will prevent the ravages of the maggots in birds' skins? I answer, No! if we except one thing, too dangerous to handle—bichloride of mercury—of which anon. Let me whisper a little fact, and blow the poison theory to the winds: The real secret of success is to case your specimens up as soon as practicable, or to keep them always in full light, not poking them away in obscure corners, which the *Tineidæ* and other pests love—hating light as the Father of Evil is said to hate holy water.

“My Preservative formula is as follows:

“*Browne's (Non-poisonous) Preservative Soap.*”

Whiting or chalk, 2½lb.

Soft soap, 1lb.

Chloride of lime, 2oz.

Tincture of musk, 1oz.

Boil together the whiting and the soap with about a pint of water; then stir in the chloride of lime (previously finely pounded) while the mixture is hot (if this point is not attended to, the mixture will not work smoothly); when nearly cool, stir in the tincture of musk. This will about fill a 6lb. Australian meat tin. Caution: It is not necessary to hold the mouth over the mixture while hot, as chlorine is then rapidly evolved. This mixture has stood the test of work and time, and I therefore confidently bring it to the notice of the public as completely superseding the arsenical paste or soap for *small* mammals and *all* birds; indeed, numbers of persons, totally unknown to me, have written to me about its advantages.”

at his mercy, as happy as possible. The very moment interest and novelty are lost in the pet, he should sit down and write off an advertisement to *The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart*, or get rid of the animal through some other channel as speedily as possible.



THE END.

B.					
Baboon, Dogface	...	...	...	...	52
Drill...	...	...	...	...	51
Gentle nature of a female	...	...	...	...	52
"Joss"	...	...	...	...	52
Baboons	...	...	...	...	51
Baby monkeys	...	...	...	...	98
Bag, monkey	...	...	...	...	83
Bell, ring and	...	...	...	...	36
Belt and chain	...	...	...	...	29
Bible references to the monkey	...	...	...	...	10
Biliousness	...	...	...	...	90
Black Spider monkey	...	...	...	...	48

C.			
Cage, appliances for	...	...	38
Cheap way of setting about making	...	...	30
Crossbar for wire front of			33
Door in wire front of	...	...	33
Fitting wires for	...	...	31
Framework of front of	...	...	32
How to make a	...	...	30
Items	...	...	26
Marmoset	...	...	43
Stand for...	...	...	34
Strengthening supports for keeping large monkeys in a	...	...	34
Suitable paint for	...	...	32
Cage-fittings :			
Looking-glass	...	...	37
Ring and bell	...	...	36
Rope suspenders	...	...	35
Trapeze	...	...	35
Wheel perch	...	...	36

	PAGE
Dressing a monkey for stuffing, recipe of mixture for	102
Drill Baboon	51
Drinking-water	85
Dumps, the	91

E.

Ears, the... ..	24
Eating their own tails, monkeys	92
Egyptians, ancient, and the monkey	10
Emotional expression by the voice	24
Emotions, facial expression of the	24
Encouragements to the keep- ing of monkeys as pets	10
Evolution and development theories, Frank Buck- land on	23
Excrement	91
Export, catching monkeys for	13
Eyes, the... ..	23

F.

Facial expression of the emo- tions	24
Ornaments	24
Feeding	71
Antics during... ..	72
Importance of good and careful	71
Feeding-dish	38
Feeding-time, diversions at	99
Feeding-times... ..	74
Female monkeys, objection- able habits of	97
Firmness necessary to good management	78
Fittings, cage... ..	35
"Flea-hunting," so-called ...	96
Food, dainties occasionally given as	73
For man, monkeys as ...	12

	PAGE
Food, purchase of	74
Food-receptacle of monkeys, natural	18
Friars' balsam, useful nature of	89
Fruits as food for monkeys ...	72

G.

General management	78
Gestation, period of	98
Gibbons, the	67
Gibraltar Rock, monkeys at	12
Glass in monkey-houses, super- abundance of, a fatal mistake	80
Looking	37
Gluttonous nature of monkeys	71
Grivet, the	54

H.

Habits and economy of mon- key tribes, absence of information as to ...	11
Hackneyed tales about mon- keys	11
Handling sick monkeys... ..	91
Hardiness	25
Superior, of male monkeys	97
Headache	90
Head, and brain, the	23
Head-gear, distinctive, for keeper	79
Heads of apes and men, com- parison of	23
Heating by means of stove or lamp	83
Hoe, scraping	38
Howlers, the	48
Dreadful noise made by...	49

I.

Importers of monkeys	68
-----------------------------	----

	PAGE
Schoolboy's definition of the word "monkey"	22
Scraping-hoe	38
Serpents as monkey-eaters ...	12
Setting up a stuffed monkey	103
Sex, male, to be preferred as pets	97
Shifting monkeys, appliance for	84
Sick monkeys, handling ...	91
Simiæ, the family of	17
Skinning a monkey	102
Sleeping-box	40
Snakes, the monkey's horror of	12, 97
Social nature of monkeys ...	96
Solomon, King, and the ape...	10
Sooty Mangabey	57
Peculiarity of the	58
Spider monkeys	48
Stuffing a monkey	102
Surgical operation on a monkey's tail, account of a	94
Swing trapeze	35
Symptoms of indisposition ...	88

T.

Tail, accidental injuries to the	93
Account of a surgical operation on a monkey's	94
Tails, monkeys eating their own	92
Non-prehensile	18
Prehensile	18
Tastes, acquired	100
Teeth	23
Canine, development of, in old age	95
Temperament, individual differences of	25

	PAGE
Temper, savage, in old age ...	95
Thermometer for model monkey cages	40
Timidity of monkeys	97
Tin for food, suitable	72
Tobacco, partiality of monkeys for	100
Toothache	91
Toque, the	61
Tormenting monkeys	85
Trapeze	35
Travellers and the monkey in a wild state	11
Tricks, teaching	86

U.

Unpopularity of monkeys, reasons for	9
---	---

V.

Vegetarian monkeys	71
Voice	24

W.

Wallace on monkey-flesh ...	13
Wander-oo, the	67
Warmth for monkey-house ...	79
Water, drinking	85
Wheel perch	36
White Eyelid Monkey	57, 58
White-throated Sajon	48

Y.

Yarns about trapping monkeys	13
------------------------------	----



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INDEX.

Animals—

Book of the Goat, 15
Book of the Pig, 20
Breaking and Training Dogs, 12
British Dogs, 12
Diseases of Dogs, 13
Diseases of Horses, 16
Exhibition Account Books, 13
Fancy Mice, 17
Ferrets and Ferreting, 13
Goat-keeping for Amateurs, 15
Horse in Sickness, 16
Horse-keeping for Amateurs, 16
Kennel Diary, 16
Notes on Pet Monkeys, 18
Pig-keeping for Amateurs, 20
Practical Dairy Farming, 12
Rabbits for Prizes and Profit, 21
The Greyhound, 15
The Guinea Pig, 15

Art and Virtu—

All about Painting on China, 19
Artistic Amusements, 7
Decorative Painting, 19
Easy Legato Studies for the Violin, 25
English Pottery and Porcelain, 20
Guide to English Pattern Coins, 11
Guide to the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland, 11
Mirror Painting in the Italian Style, 17
Practical Violin School, 25
The Essentials of Perspective, 19

Bees and Birds—

Amateur's Aviary of Foreign Birds, 14
Bees and Bee-keeping, 8

Index continued on page 3.

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